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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1907

ALSO OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Philological Association of the Pacific Coast

HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DECEMBER, 1906

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL MEETING (WASHINGTON, D. C.).

Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Hamilton Ford Allen, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Andrew Runni Anderson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
R. Arrowsmith, New York, N. Y.
Sidney G. Ashmore, Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.
Frank Cole Babbitt, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Floyd G. Ballentine, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
Le Roy C. Barret, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
John W. Basore, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.
Paul V. C. Baur, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
M. Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
George M. Bolling, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Demarchus C. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.
Arthur Alexis Bryant, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Donald Cameron, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Mitchell Carroll, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Earnest Cary, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Mary Emily Case, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
George H. Chase, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Harold Loomis Cleasby, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Arthur Stoddard Cooley, Auburndale, Mass.
William K. Denison, Tufts College, Mass.
W. A. Eckels, Miami University, Oxford, O.
James C. Egbert, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
W. A. Elliott, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
Robert B. English, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
Thomas Fitz-Hugh, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Caroline R. Fletcher, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Charles J. Goodwin, Lehigh University, So. Bethlehem, Pa.
George D. Hadzits, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. A. Hamilton, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Albert Granger Harkness, Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Karl P. Harrington, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
William Fenwick Harris, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
J. E. Harry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
Harold Ripley Hastings, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Nathan Wilbur Helm, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

- Gertrude Hirst, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
W. D. Hooper, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
E. Washburn Hopkins, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Joseph Clark Hoppin, Boston, Mass.
George E. Howes, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Milton W. Humphreys, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
George B. Hussey, East Orange, N. J.
William H. Johnson, Denison University, Granville, O.
George Dwight Kellogg, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. Kirtland, Jr., Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Charles S. Knox, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.
Lucile Kohn, New York, N. Y.
Alfred L. Kroeber, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Grace H. Macurdy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
David Magie, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
H. W. Magoun, Cambridge, Mass.
Richard Clarke Manning, Kenyon College, Gambier, O.
Allan Marquand, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Elmer Truesdell Merrill, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
Alfred W. Milden, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.
C. W. E. Miller, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Frank Gardner Moore, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Wilfred P. Mustard, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Charles B. Newcomer, The George Washington University, Washington,
D. C.
Barker Newhall, Kenyon College, Gambier, O.
James M. Paton, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Peabody, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
Mary Bradford Peaks, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
E. M. Pease, New York, N. Y.
Tracy Peck, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Charles W. Peppler, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.
Elizabeth Mary Perkins, Washington, D. C.
Bernadotte Perrin, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Edward D. Perry, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Ball Platner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Ferris W. Price, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Robert S. Radford, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.
Horatio M. Reynolds, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Edmund Y. Robbins, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O.

John Adams Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Henry S. Scribner, Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, Pa.
Helen M. Searles, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Thomas Day Seymour, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
R. H. Sharp, Jr., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.
T. Leslie Shear, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles F. Sitterly, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
Charles Forster Smith, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Charles S. Smith, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Kirby F. Smith, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
J. R. S. Sterrett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Edward M. Tomlinson, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.
Oliver S. Tonks, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
LaRue Van Hook, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Alice Walton, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Minton Warren, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Helen L. Webster, Farmington, Conn.
Charles Heald Weller, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
Mary C. Welles, Newington, Conn.
Andrew F. West, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
James R. Wheeler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Alexander M. Wilcox, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Gwendolen B. Willis, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis.
Willis Patten Woodman, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
Julia E. L. Young, Washington, D. C.

[Total, 115]

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

I. PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2.

FIRST SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

E. WASHBURN HOPKINS.

(1) A Supposititious Sanskrit Root (read by title¹).

(2) The Vedic Dative Reconsidered (p. 87).

WILFRED P. MUSTARD.

Virgil's Georgics and the British Poets (p. xxv).

ROLAND G. KENT.

The 'Time Element in the Greek Drama (p. 39).

CHARLES W. SUPER.

Lost Greek Literature (read by title, p. xxxi).

ROBERT S. RADFORD.

Assonance between *ave*, *avi* and *au* in Plautus (p. xxviii).

SECOND SESSION, 2.30 O'CLOCK.

KARL P. HARRINGTON.

The 'Latinity' Fetish (p. xx).

GEORGE D. KELLOGG.

Study of a Proverb attributed to the Rhetor Apollonius (p. xx).

ARTHUR ALEXIS BRYANT.

Boyhood and Youth in the Days of Aristophanes (p. xv).

CLIFFORD H. MOORE.

The Geographical Distribution of Oriental Cults in Gaul².

¹ Will appear in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 1907.

² Reserved for Vol. XXXVIII.

JOINT MEETING WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

8 O'CLOCK P.M.¹

ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL.

On Certain Roman Characteristics. Annual Address of the President of the Association (p. xxii).

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

THIRD SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

FLOYD G. BALLENTINE.

The Influence of Terence upon English Comedy (p. xiii).

BERNADOTTE PERRIN.

The Death of Alcibiades (p. 25).

EDWIN W. FAY.

Latin Word-studies (read by title, p. 5).

W. S. SCARBOROUGH.

Notes on Thucydides (p. xxx).

ALBERT GRANGER HARKNESS.

The Relation of Accent to Pause-elision and to Hiatus in Plautus and Terence (p. 153).

CHARLES B. NEWCOMER.

The Effect of Enclitics on the Accent of Words in Latin (p. xxvii).

ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL.

Budaeus and the Lost Paris Codex of Pliny's Letters (p. xxii).

THOMAS FITZ-HUGH.

Prolegomena to the History and Lexicography of *de* (p. xvii).

JOINT MEETING WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

3 O'CLOCK.

WILLIAM N. BATES.

New Inscriptions from the Asclepieum at Athens (p. xiv).

¹ The two societies had also gathered in University Hall at 4.30 o'clock, to celebrate the incorporation of the Institute.

MINTON WARREN.

On the Stele Inscription in the Forum (p. xxxiii).

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

Codrus' Chiron (Juvenal 3, 205) and a Painting from Herculaneum
(p. xxii).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

FOURTH SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

EARNEST CARY.

Notes on the History of Codex Γ of Aristophanes (p. 199).

J. E. HARRY.

The Perfect Forms in Later Greek from Aristotle to Justinian.
(p. 53).

HERBERT C. TOLMAN.

A Conjectural Persian Original for Aristophanes,
Acharnians, 100 (read by title, p. xxxii).

ANDREW R. ANDERSON.

Ei-readings in the Mss of Plautus (p. 73).

WALTON BROOKS MCDANIEL.

Some Passages concerning Ball-games (read by title, p. 121).

ALFRED W. MILDEN.

The Possessive in the Predicate in Greek (p. xxiv).

GEORGE M. BOLLING.

Metrical Lengthening and the Bucolic Diaeresis (p. xv).

II. MINUTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1907.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting was called to order at 10.15 A.M. in the Jurisprudence Hall of the George Washington University, by the President, Professor Elmer Truesdell Merrill, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

The Secretary of the Association read the following list of new members elected by the Executive Committee :¹—

Pres. Marshall Champion Allaben, Davis and Elkins College.
 F. Sturges Allen, Springfield, Mass.
 Dr. LeRoy C. Barret, Johns Hopkins University.
 Dr. Arthur Alexis Bryant, Harvard University.
 Prof. Charles L. Durham, Cornell University.
 Miss Caroline R. Fletcher, Wellesley College.
 Dr. Tenney Frank, Bryn Mawr College.
 Mr. Pedro Ramon Gillott, Kingston, Pa.
 Miss Florence A. Gragg, Radcliffe College.
 Miss Grace Guthrie, Vassar College.
 Mr. Charles Hodge Jones, Princeton University.
 Mr. Frederick A. King, Cincinnati, O.
 Mr. Robert L. McWhorter, University of Georgia.
 Prof. D. J. Maguire, Catholic University of America.
 Prof. Annie Sybil Montague, Wellesley College.
 Dr. Arthur Stanley Pease, Harvard University.
 Albert S. Perkins, Boston, Mass.
 Prof. Perley Oakland Place, Syracuse University.
 Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Barnard College, Columbia University.
 Prof. Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin College.
 Prof. Wallace N. Stearns, Grand Forks, N. D.
 Prof. Monroe Nichols Wetmore, Williams College.
 Miss Mabel Whiteside, Randolph-Macon Woman's College.
 Dr. Gwendolen B. Willis, Milwaukee-Downer College.
 Dr. John G. Winter, University of Michigan.
 Mr. Herbert H. Yeames, Hobart College.
 Mrs. Richard Mortimer Young, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary explained the unusual circumstances which had delayed the publication of the TRANSACTIONS and PROCEEDINGS, Volume XXXVI, until December. In this connection were read certain recommendations of the Executive Committee bearing upon the question of a possible change in the method of publication, upon the cost of proof-corrections, and upon the limit of time within which contributions should be received ; also upon the time of meeting.

¹ Including several names later elected by the Committee.

The Treasurer's report was presented as follows :—

| RECEIPTS. | |
|---|-----------|
| Balance, December 27, 1905 | \$958.52 |
| Sales of Transactions | \$145.26 |
| Membership dues | 1314.00 |
| Initiation fees | 97.00 |
| Dividends | 6.00 |
| Interest | 29.83 |
| Philological Association of the Pacific Coast | 128.00 |
| Offprints | 6.47 |
| Total receipts to December 26, 1906 | 1726.56 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2685.08 |

| EXPENDITURES. | |
|---|-----------|
| Transactions and Proceedings (Vol. XXXVI) | \$1427.96 |
| Platonic Lexicon | 194.90 |
| Salary of Secretary | 300.00 |
| Postage | 41.62 |
| Printing and stationery | 58.12 |
| Express | 1.40 |
| Press clippings | 5.00 |
| Total expenditures to December 26, 1906 | \$2029.00 |
| Balance, December 26, 1906 | 656.08 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2685.08 |

The President appointed as a Committee to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, Professors Knapp and Harrington.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee,

Voted, That no change be made in the method of publication, except in the following mechanical details :—

(1) That, with the retention of the single pagination, the papers in the TRANSACTIONS shall begin upon a recto;

(2) That in the PROCEEDINGS the three items, Programme, Minutes, and Abstracts, shall be clearly separated.

Further recommendations of the Committee were adopted in the following votes :—

Voted, That authors of papers in the TRANSACTIONS be charged for proof-corrections in excess of 25 per cent of the cost of composition.

Voted, That papers accepted for the TRANSACTIONS, and not presented in form for printing within three months from date of reading, be reserved, for a subsequent volume.

A recommendation that the winter meetings be continued was referred back to the Executive Committee, to be made the special order of the session of Thursday morning. In the discussion Messrs.

Platner, Harrington, C. F. Smith, Perry, Howes, and Knapp took part.

The Chair appointed as a Committee on the Time and Place of the Next Meeting, Professors Perry, Harkness, and C. F. Smith.

Professor Perry, Vice-President of the Association, took the chair while the President, Professor Merrill, offered a draft of a new Constitution and By-Laws, having for their central feature a national association with biennial meetings, and three local sections meeting in the alternate years.

Voted, That the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, presented by the President of the Association, be put in print in the form of a circular, and sent to the members at an early date.

Voted, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to consider the proposed changes, and issue their report not later than next autumn. (See p. xi.)

The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of papers.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday afternoon, January 2.

The Association was called to order at 2.30 P.M., and the session was given to the reading and discussion of papers.

JOINT MEETING WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Wednesday afternoon, January 2.

The Societies met in University Hall at 4.30 P.M., Professor Thomas Day Seymour, President of the Institute, presiding. The incorporation of the Institute was honored by brief addresses by the Chairman, by Hon. John W. Foster, Professor J. R. Wheeler, of Columbia University, for the School at Athens, Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, for the Roman School, Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, of New York City, for the School at Jerusalem, Charles P. Bowditch, Esq., of Boston, and Professor Allan Marquand, of Princeton University.

JOINT MEETING WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Wednesday evening, January 2.

The Societies were called to order at 8 P.M., in University Hall, by the President of the Institute, Professor Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale University.

The members were welcomed by President Charles W. Needham, of the George Washington University.

Professor Elmer Truesdell Merrill, of Trinity College, President of the Association, then delivered the customary annual address. The subject was *Certain Roman Characteristics*.

THIRD SESSION.

Thursday morning, January 3.

The Association convened at 10 A.M., Vice President Perry presiding. The Executive Committee reported on the matter referred back to it at the session of Wednesday morning, viz. the question of the time of meeting, which had been made the special order of the present session.

Voted, That until further notice the Association continue the practice of a winter meeting, to be held between Christmas and New Year's, if possible in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America.

The reading and discussion of papers occupied the remainder of the session.

JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Thursday afternoon, January 3.

The societies met at 3 o'clock in University Hall, the President of the Association presiding.

At this meeting the Institute was represented by two, the Association by three, contributions.

FOURTH SESSION.

Friday morning, January 4.

The Association was called to order by the President, shortly after 10 o'clock.

The Chair named Professor Platner as member of the Nominating Committee, in place of Professor Seymour, whose term has expired.¹

It was further announced by the Chair that Vice-President Perry had appointed the following Committee on the Proposed New Constitution: Professors Platner, Humphreys, and C. H. Moore.

The Auditing Committee, by its Chairman, Professor Knapp, reported that it had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and satisfied itself of their correctness.

The Chair announced his intention to propose one year hence an amendment to the Constitution, involving the repeal of Amend-

¹ For the present membership of this Committee, see p. lxxxix.

ment I, in order to make possible the appointment of an Assistant Secretary *pro tempore* at the opening of the sessions.

The Committee on the Time and Place of the Next Meeting reported by its Chairman, Professor Perry, the recommendation adopted in the following vote : —

Voted, That the Association accept with pleasure the invitation of the University of Chicago for a joint meeting with the Archaeological Institute of America; and that the dates of the meeting be Friday, December 27, to Monday, December 30, 1907.

On recommendation of the Nominating Committee, represented by Professor Humphreys, the following list of officers was elected, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting : —

President, Professor Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan.

Vice-Presidents, Professor Edward D. Perry, Columbia University.

Professor Edward B. Clapp, University of California.

Secretary and Treasurer, Professor Frank Gardner Moore, Dartmouth College.

Executive Committee, The above-named officers, and

Professor Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University.

Professor Thomas Fitz-Hugh, University of Virginia.

Professor Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University.

Professor John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Paul Shorey, University of Chicago.

Assistant Secretary, Professor William Kelly Prentice, Princeton University.

On recommendation of Professor Bennett,

Resolved, That we hereby express our grateful thanks to President Needham and the authorities of the George Washington University for generously setting at our disposal the use of the University buildings for our meetings; to the members of the Local Committee for their thoughtful provision for the reception and entertainment of the Association; to the Cosmos and University Clubs for according us the privileges of their houses, and for the special courtesies they have further extended.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to convey to the President of the United States our deep appreciation of the privilege afforded us of paying him our respects at the Executive Mansion.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate to President Needham, to the Local Committee, and to the Cosmos and University Clubs a copy of the resolutions.

In addition to the above business the Association also heard a number of papers.

Adjourned to meet December 27, 1907, at the University of Chicago.

III. ABSTRACTS.

1. The Influence of Terence upon English Comedy, by Prof. Floyd G. Ballentine, of Bucknell University.

An account of the influence of Terence upon the modern English comedy may well begin by recalling the fact that the early religious drama, which was one of the tributaries, through the miracle play and morality, to the modern comedy, was based directly upon classical examples. Since from the tenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century a knowledge of Plautus was exceedingly rare, whatever influence was exerted during this time by the classical upon the modern drama must have come for the most part from Terence.

The most noteworthy example of the influence of Terence upon the early Christian drama is afforded by the comedies of Hrotsvitha which were composed with the framework and something of the diction of Terence—an example which in all probability became known and imitated. Following the Norman conquest plays began to be written and performed in England similar to Hrotsvitha's comedies or dealing with the customs of the times, based largely on Terence. Copies of his plays were frequently made, and special attention was given to him in the English schools.

The influence, however, exerted by Terence upon the modern English comedy was effected not only indirectly through this mediaeval religious drama, but also by direct imitation due to the spirit of the Renaissance through which English comic dramatists were brought into direct contact with Plautus and Terence.

The many translations of Terence from this time down to 1800, some of which were produced on the stage, indicate his popularity. These translations, so far as I know, are as follows: *Andria*, authors uncertain (about 1530), *Andria* by Kyffin (1588), all six plays by Bernard (1598-1641), *Andria* and *Eunuchus* by Newman (1627), *Andria* by Webb (1629), all six plays by Hoole (1667), by Echard (1694), by Cooke (1734), by Patrick (1745), by Gordon (1752), by Colman (1765), *Andria* by Colman (1772), *Adelphoe*, author unknown (1774), *Hauton Timorumenos*, author unknown (1774).

Adaptations or imitations of the plays of Terence were now often produced in English schools. Such were the productions of the *Phormio* before Wolsey in 1526, of the *Andria* in 1559 and the *Adelphoe* in 1612 at Trinity College, of the *Eunuchus* at Drury Lane in 1717, of the *Hauton Timorumenos* at the Beverly School in 1756 and 1757.

Before giving in detail the English comedies which from the time of the Renaissance drew from Terence, it should be noted that this influence was exerted to no slight degree also through the comedy of France, Italy, and especially Holland, whose 'Christian Terence' plays, such as the *Asotus* (about 1529) of Macropedius, his *Rebelles* (1535), the *Acolastus* (1529) of Guapheus, the *Studentes* (1549) of Stymmelius, are reflected in the English plays of this nature, such as *The Nice Wanton* (1560), *The Disobedient Child* (1560) by

Ingelend, the *Misogonus* (1560), and *The Glasse of Government* (1575) by Gascoigne.

I shall now give briefly what indications I have been able to find of the direct influence of Terence upon English comedy. Udall in the Prologue of his *Ralph Roister Doister* (1552 or 1553) mentions both Plautus and Terence as his models, and the *Eunuchus* was possibly an important source for the play. A translation also of three plays of Terence was published in 1533, 1538, and 1544 by Udall for his scholars (again, including all six plays, in 1581 by Higgins). The *Supposes* (1566) of Gascoigne is a translation of the *I Suppositi* of Ariosto, whose plot is a combination of the *Eunuchus* and Plautus' *Captivi*; the English play in turn suggested to Shakespere a part of the plot for his *Taming of the Shrew*. That Shakespere drew directly from Terence is not improbable. Resemblances to Terence in Shakespere are found by Colman in his translation of Terence, I. *Praef.* xxvii, 29, 117, 155, 161, II. 62. The general plan and plot of *Mother Bombe* (1590) by Lyly are based on Terence. Chapman's comedy *All Fools* (1605) gets its main plot from the *Hauton Timorumenos*. The *Adelphoe* was the model for *The Parasitaster* or *The Fawne* (1606) of Marston, and for *The Scornful Lady* (1609) of Beaumont-Fletcher. The comedy of Ben Jonson (1573-1637), as is well known, was greatly influenced by his study of Plautus and Terence; through his example the study of classical models was given a fresh impetus and the development of later comedy deeply affected. Direct evidence of his indebtedness to Terence can be found. Ravenscroft in his *Scaramouch a Philosopher* (1677) and Otway in his *Cheats of Scapin* (1677) borrowed considerably from the *Les Fourberies de Scapin* of Molière, who had in turn drawn a large part of his play from the *Phormio*. Sedley's play *Bellamira* or *The Mistress* (1687) was founded on the *Eunuchus*. The *Squire of Alsatia* (1688) by Shadwell was based on the *Adelphoe*. The *Conscious Lovers* (1722) by Steele was founded on the *Andria*. The *Eunuch* or *The Derby Captain*, a farce by Thomas Cooke produced at the Theatre Royal in 1737, was taken chiefly from the *Eunuchus* and *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus. Bellamy has borrowed from the *Andria* the serious part of the plot of his *Perjured Devotee* (1739). George Colman in his comedy *The Jealous Wife* (1761) has imitated a scene in the *Adelphoe*. The *Choleric Man* (1774) by Cumberland was founded largely on the *Adelphoe* and possibly also on the *Hauton Timorumenos*. Colman again in his play *The Man of Business* (1774) took a part of the plot from the *Phormio*. H. Brooke drew from the *Hecyra* the greater part of the plot for his play *Charitable Association* (1778). The *Beautiful Armenia* or *The Energy and Force of Love* (1778) by Edmund Ball is an imitation of the *Eunuchus*. Fielding, in his comedy *The Fathers or the Good-natured Man*, acted at Drury Lane in 1798, borrowed much from the *Adelphoe*.

2. New Inscriptions from the Asclepieum at Athens, by Prof. William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1906 the writer found in a mediaeval wall south of the Asclepieum at Athens a block of marble on which are four inscriptions. Three of these run across the stone on one side, the fourth lengthwise on the other. The inscriptions in the order in which they appear are as follows: —

1. Ἀ]σκληπιῶ
Ἀ]πολλόδωρος
Ἀ]ριστομένους
Συ]παλήττιος
Λυ]σανδρίδης
Α]υσανίου
Π]ήληξ
ἀ]νέθεσαν
2. Κ]αλλίας
Κ]αλλίου
Εὐ]ωνυμεύς
Ἀσ]κληπιῶ
ἀ]νέθηκεν
3. ἐφ' ἰ]ερείως
Φιλο]υ Φαληρ-
έως]
4. ὁ δῆμ]ος τάξαντος τοῦ θε-
οῦ Μ]ενάνδρῳ λειτουργῶ.

The writer discussed these at some length and showed that when the stone was set up in the fourth century B.C. the second inscription alone was carved upon it; then in the next century this was concealed by stucco, and the first and third inscriptions carved. Finally in the first century A.D. a moulding was cut upon the other side and the stone, with the fourth inscription carved upon it, made to serve as part of a statue base.

The paper will be published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

3. Contributions to the Study of Homeric Meter. I. Metrical Lengthening and the Bucolic Diaeresis, by Prof. George Melville Bolling, of the Catholic University of America.

The author's purpose was to show that lengthening of the type $\cup - \cup \cup$ for $\cup \cup \cup \cup$, $\cup \cup \cup -$ or $\cup \cup -$ was not a license permitted by the poets for the purpose of securing the favorite bucolic diaeresis (so Solmsen, *Untersuchungen zur gr. Laut- und Verslehre*), but that the almost universal use of such words before the bucolic diaeresis is due to the fact that about 96% of all words of the form $\cup - \cup \cup$ occupy that position. The limitation of these words to this position is due to the necessity of having a caesura in the third foot, and of avoiding a caesura after the fourth trochee.

The paper will be published in the *American Journal of Philology*.

4. Boyhood and Youth in the Days of Aristophanes, by Dr. Arthur Alexis Bryant, of Harvard University.

In this paper the current notions of Athenian boyhood are tested by the evidence of prose and verse from Thucydides to Demosthenes. It has not been

sufficiently understood that the lifetime of Aristophanes was a period of transition. It had outgrown the pioneer simplicity of the Marathonian era, without as yet acquiring the passion for system which characterized the later times. The boy of this period was no longer a recluse, if we can believe that he ever had been one; his contact with life was close and constant. The one *παιδαγωγός*, and he often none too active, that served a family of children (Plato *Alc. I* 122 B; *Lysis* 223 A; Lysias 32, 28. Cf. Eurip. *Medea*; *Phoenissae*; *Ion* 725) was quite unable to keep his charges in seclusion. Visitors were common at the schools and palaestras (Xen. *Symp.* 4, 28; Plato *Euthyd.* 272 C; *Alc. I.* 110 B; *Menex.* 236 A; *Charm.* 153 A sqq.; *Lysis* 206 D, E sqq.; Ar. *Vesp.* 1025. Aesch. in *Tim.* 12 (38) refers to legislation long outworn), even on other than festival days when visitors were expected (cf. Plato *Lysis* 206 D). Besides the boys who danced in the choruses or competed in the games at the festivals (cf. Lysias *de largit.*; Antiphon *de choreuta*; Xen. *Symp.* 1, 2; etc.), boys went as spectators to all manner of parades and took part with their elders in sacrifices and celebrations (Isaeus *de hered. Astyph.* (9) 30; *de hered. Ciron* (8) 15; Ar. *Av.* 130 sqq.; *Lys.* 700, etc.) — even the mysteries (cf. Plato *Euthyd.* 277 D). They went to the theatre to see the tragedies and comedies performed (cf. Ar. *Nub.* 537; Eupol. fr. 244 K; Ar. *Pax* 50, 765; Plato *Laws* 2, 658 etc.); they went sometimes to watch the proceedings in the courts, and in the ecclesia (Ar. *Vesp.* 249, etc.; Isaeus *de hered. Cleon.* 2; Ar. *Eq.* 1382; Plut. *Demos.* 5; Plato *Rep.* 6, 492 A sqq.), or mingled with the crowd in the market-place, much as the small boys of to-day do. The sentiment that forbade a boy's conversing alone with a stranger or going openly to the courts and lounging about the market (Plato *Charm.* 155 A; Isaeus *de hered. Cleon.* 2; Ar. *Nub.* 991 sqq.; *Eq.* 1373, etc.; Isocr. *Areop.* (7) 48; Xen. *Mem.* 4, 2, 1) was already old-fashioned (Plato *Phaedrus* 255 B; *Symp.* 217 A; Xen. *Mem.* 4, 2, 1). Despite his cloak of demure propriety that has deceived modern scholars (Plato *Rep.* 4, 425 A; Ar. *Nub.* 961, etc.), and his dreams of future greatness (Ar. *Plut.* 88; Xen. *Anab.* 2, 6, 16, etc.), the Athenian lad was a real boy — pagan and mischievous — chiefly intent on escaping disagreeable duties and restraints (Plato *Rep.* 8, 548 C; Ar. *Plut.* 576; Xen. *Anab.* 2, 6, 12), to devote himself to his games and play; and loving to mix with his elders as they worked or talked (Plato *Rep.* 5, 477 A; *Lysis* 206 D, 213 D, etc.).

Lack of space forbids consideration here of the boy's school life, or of the *παιδεαστρία* which claimed so large a share of his attention in the "borderland" of his youth; nor is it now possible to follow him through the stages of his progress to man's estate. At the opening of the official year that followed his eighteenth birthday (Arist. *Resp. Ath.* 42; cf. Höck, *Hermes*, XXX, 347 sqq., etc.), he took the oath of allegiance (Dem. *de fals. leg.* 303; Lycurg. in *Leocr.* 76; cf. Poll. 8, 105 = Stob. *Flor.* 43, 48; Plut. *Alc.* 15; Cic. *de rep.* 3, 9), and was formally received into citizenship.

At this point, if we are to believe the books, the state took the young man in charge for a two years' military novitiate, during which he lived in barracks, and was rationed and instructed at State cost. Without entering here into the details of the Ephebic organization which belongs to a later period, I may say briefly that it does *not* belong to the period of Aristophanes. In the first place there is no direct evidence for the existence of the College in our period. The

passages usually cited (see, *e.g.*, P. Girard in Daremberg et Saglio, *Dict. des Ant.* II, 2, p. 621 sqq.) are consistent with the theory that the young citizens during the first two years of the military service, to which all citizens were liable, formed a special group when on duty. They prove nothing more.

On the other hand, there are many explicit statements in the literature that the young man's time was not occupied with duties imposed by the State (Plato. *Laches* 179 A; *Euthyphro* 2 D; *Laws* 7, 804 D; [Xen.] *Rep. Lac.* 3, 1; 6, 1, etc.). There is no mention of any exception. Alcibiades and Glaucon, to mention no others, are represented as aspiring to political honors while still under twenty (Xen. *Mem.* 1, 2, 40; 3, 6, 1; Plato *Alc. I.* 123 D; etc.). The early age at which Aristophanes and Agathon began to distinguish themselves as poets. (cf. Ar. *Nub.* 528; *Vesp.* 1017; *Eq.* 512; Plato *Symp.* 173 A, 175 D, 198 A, 223 A) precludes the belief that either of them devoted to military schooling two years of his time for preparation, which at best was brief. We have somewhat detailed accounts of the training and accomplishments of Alcibiades (Plato *Alc. I.* 106 E, etc.), of the sons of Pericles, Themistocles, Thucydides, and Aristides (Plato *Meno*, 93-94); we have sketches of many other young men in Lysias and Xenophon and Plato and Aristophanes; nowhere is there mention of an *ἐφηβεία*.¹ Indeed, in one instance, Plato represents a father as intending to have his sons taught *ὀπλομαχία* by a famous expert, — a situation quite incompatible with the existence of an Ephebic College where one of the instructors was a *ὀπλομαχης*. Not only is there no room for an *ἐφηβεία* in the lives of the young Athenians of whom we know anything; but there seems to be no knowledge of it on the part of the writers whose works have come down to us. (See von Wilamowitz, *Aristoteles und Athen*, p. 192, for a striking list of these surprising silences.) The entire institution is paternal and Spartan in its spirit, and has no place in the fifth century.

This paper appears in full in *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, XVIII, 73-122.

5. Prolegomena to the History and Lexicography of the Preposition *de*, by Prof. Thomas FitzHugh, of the University of Virginia.

The recent etymological theories as to the preposition *de* (cf. Walde, *Lat. etym. Wörterb.*; Buck, *Vok. d. Osk. Spr.* 31; Lindsay, *The Lat. Lang.* 582) suggest a critical reëxamination of the foundations of our knowledge of the meaning and history of that remarkable little monosyllable, which has played the leading rôle in the analytic evolution of Latin-Romanic speech. This paper is intended to clear the way for a truer restatement of the history and lexicography of the particle.

INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETIC AND DERIVATIONAL COGNATES. — In Indo-European speech dental utterance is a characteristic mode of energetic and demonstrative predication: —

Energetic: Greek, — *δα-* 'learn,' *δέδαε* 'taught,' *δο-* 'give,' *δῆειν* 'find' (*Δηΐ, Δημήτηρ?*), *δε-* 'bind,' *δαφ-* 'blaze,' *δλειν* 'flee'; Latin, — *disco, doceo, dico, duco*.

Demonstrative: *δε, δέ, δῆ*; *idem, quidam, dum*.

¹ In the commonly accepted sense of "Ephebic College."

Terminal: δέ in *oikónδε*, *ἐνθάδε*; *endo*, *indu*; Irish prefix *do-*, Welsh prefix *du-*; Lettic *da* 'up to'; Old Eng. *tō*, Old H. Germ. *zuo*; Lithuanian *do*; Old Bulgarian *do*; 'up to'.

Gravitational: Latin *de* (*susque deque*), Oscan *dat*, Umbrian *da*; Irish *de* and *dí*, Old Welsh *dí*, Cornish *the*, Breton *di*.

Intensive: Greek, — δα-, ζα-; Latin *de-* (*demagis*, *denum*, *denique*); Old Irish *dí-* (*dímór* 'very great').

The above illustrations have been chosen for the most part from the sonant class, to which Latin *de* belongs.

ADVERBAL *DE*. — Primitive Latin *de*, like its Italic and Keltic cognates, was the echo in Indo-European speech to the 'down' of natural gravity; hence its characteristic association with the gravitating predicate (cf. *cadere* with *decidere*). The nature-symbol becomes the thought-symbol, and the *de* of the downward predicate came also to be the symbol of the down-bringing predicate (predicative undoing): e.g., *deficere*, *deesse*. Furthermore, downward movement is dynamic, and *de* denoted predicative high-pressure (*deamare*, *demagis*). Finally, downward movement makes for a goal, and so *de* developed its most general spiritual meaning of predicative purposiveness and finality (*decernere*, *deferre*). Accordingly we may exhibit the prehistoric evolution of adverbial *de* as follows: —

(a) Adverbial *de* of gravity: *decidere*, *demanare*.

(b) Adverbial *de* of undoing: *deartuare*, *dediscere*, *deficere*, *deludere*, *deesse*, *decubare* 'unbed,' *debere*, *debilis*, *demens*, *deunx* (cf. Walde and the etymologists on *debere* and *debilis*).

(c) Adverbial *de* of intensity: *deamare*, *debacchari*, *demagis* (cf. Old Irish *dímór* 'very great'), *denum*, *denique* (cf. Walde on *denum* and *denique*).

(d) Adverbial *de* of purpose: *degere* 'antiqui posuerunt pro expectare' Paul. ex l'est. 73. 4 Müll., *denuntiare*, *dedicare* ('data deque dicata' Lucilius *ap.* Non. 28j. 28) *decernere*, *describere*.

We are now prepared to contrast primitive *de* with primitive *ab* and *ex*. *De* expressed dynamic departure, *ab* and *ex* static (passive) departure (*ab* outer departure; *ex* inner departure). The direction of *de* is always the straight line of gravity or of purpose, that of *ab* and *ex* merely centrifugal.

ADNOMINAL *DE*. — Adnominal *de* came into vogue through the tendency to prefix the gravitating-dynamic particle to the point or field of gravitating-dynamic departure. Accordingly we find at the outset of our literary tradition the following adnominal types: —

(a) Adnominal *de* of the gravitating point or field of descent: Enn. *Ann.* vi. 210 *animam de corpore* (grav. pt. of depart.) *mitto*; *ibid.* i. 90 *cedunt de caelo* (grav. field of depart.).

(β) Adnominal *de* of the purposive (dynamic) point or field of departure: Fabius Pictor *ap.* Gell. x. 15 *de eo lecto trinoctium continuum non decubat*, lit., 'unbeds not himself from this couch' (*lecto*, purposive pt. of depart.; *decubare*, *de* of undoing); C.I.L. I.¹ 550. 13 *primus feci ut de agro poplico* (purp. field of depart.) *aratoribus cederent paastores*; Liv. Andr. 22 *lacrimas de ore noegeo detersit* (purp. field of dep. of purp. predicate); C.I.L. I.¹ 196. 3 *de Bacanalibus exdecidendum censuere* (*Bacanalibus*, field of departure for purposive thought or action); C.I.L. I.¹ 63 *de praidad Maurte dedet* (dynamic field of depart. for purposive predicate); C.I.L. I.¹ 196. 8 *isque de senatuos sententiad iousiset*

(dynam. field of depart. for purposive pred.); cf. Faliscan, *de zenatuo sententiad* (Zvet. I. I. I. 70); Oscan, *dat senateis tanginud*.

The adnominal uses of the particle are thus in complete accord with the adverb: adnominal *de* precedes the object of dynamic (purposive) departure, adnominal *ab* and *ex* the object of static (passive) departure. Herein lies the rationale of the *ab* of the agent: sic *ab illo* (object of passive departure) *de me* (object of purposive departure) factum est. Moreover, the directional values of adnominal *de* correspond to those of adverbial *de*; *de* denotes departure in the straight path of gravity or purpose, *ab* and *ex* mere centrifugal departure.

DE THE FAVORITE PARTICLE OF THE FOLK-SPEECH.—We have thus far shown the *status quo* of our particle at the dawn of literary tradition, and have reached the *terminus ad quem* of our prolegomena. The subsequent history of *de* is the story of the struggle for survival between the primitive speech of the masses and the learned language of literature. The following typical uses will exhibit *de* as the vigorous champion of the popular vernacular: C.I.L. I. 63 *de praedad*, 'with a part of,' the ancient source of the Romanic partitive. Plaut. *Cap.* 111 *de quaestoribus* (all MSS), making Fleckeisen's *a* defenceless; *Cap.* 34 *e praeda, ib.* 453 *a quaestoribus, metri gratia*. Early inscriptions: always *de senatus sententia* (dynamic or active source), but *ex senatus consulto, decreto, lege* (formal or passive source). Plaut. *Pseud.* 1225 *de improbis viris* (dynam. separation); *Men.* 599 *de foro* (dyn. departure); *Trin.* 481 *de via* (purp. dep.); Cicero, *ad Fam.* xiv. 1. 7 *de loco abiit* (folk-speech); cf. x. 1. 1 *de cursu revocatus, pro Rosc. Am.* 52. 151 *de manibus effugerint, ad Fam.* vii. 5. 11 *trado de manu, vii.* 25. 1 *manum de tabula*; Auct. *Bell. Afr.* 58. 1 *de castris educere*; Sall. *Cat.* 61. 8 *de castris processerant*; C.I.L. I.¹ 1254 (Pompeii) *pereit de taberna*; Vitruv. 109. 15 *dimitatur de spectaculis*; Petron. 71 *de sacculo effundentem, 11 de pera solvit*; Nep. *Paus.* 5. 4 *de templo elatus esset*; Gell. xi. 16. 3 *verbum de verbo exprimere*; Apul. *Met.* v. 332 *de manibus evanuit*; Hygin. *Fab.* 261 *de Gracia venissent, Astrol.* 2. 34 *de insula eiectus*; *Peregrin. ad Loc. Sanct. passim*; Sulp. Sev. i. 25. 3 *de terra Aegypti eduxerat*; Vulg. *Ex.* 2. 22 *eripuit me de manu Pharaonis*; Augustin. *de Doct. Chr.* ii. 13. 20 *auferre de ore*; Greg. Tur. *Hist. Fr.* *de Panonia degressus*; *Edict Reg. Lang.* (Vesme) *de domino fugierit*.

Thus *ab* and *ex* have practically lost their occupation as separative prepositions; and so for the other lines of *de*'s victorious march. And yet, on the other hand, its pristine dynamic tone is apparent in such curious types as Dracont. v. 218 *meruit de clade salutem* (*de* 'aside from, instead of': energetic exception).

CONCLUSIONS.—We may sum up our results as follows:—

I. *De* is gravitational in origin, and therein lies the peculiar genius of the particle; it is the gravitating, and hence also purposive, separative of the Latin language.

II. Out of this gravitational sense it developed its figurative uses of overthrow and failure, of acceleration and finality.

III. Every original adnominal use points to its separative character, like *ab* and *ex*: it denotes departure under pressure (of natural gravity or human purpose).

IV. It was from this original *de* of gravity and purpose that all temporal and local, all passive (*ab* and *ex*) and casual (Abl. and Gen.), uses were derived by natural transfers.

V. It was this original energetic tone of gravity and purposiveness, that occasioned its widespread acceptance among the Roman masses to the gradual exclusion of the more reserved *ab* and *ex* of the learned idiom, and thus guaranteed its victorious survival in the Romanic languages of to-day.

VI. Within the limits of the living Latin speech *de* never lost its active, dynamic sense; adnominal *de* postulates generically a dynamic predicate, or a dynamic object, or both.

6. The "Latinity" Fetish, by Prof. Karl P. Harrington, of Wesleyan University.

The author argued, with parallels from instruction in English and German, against the notion that only the Latin of the "golden age" of Roman literature is fit to set before immature students; urged that a larger range of Latin authors should be included in the curricula of both secondary schools and colleges; and suggested a number of unfamiliar sources, ancient and modern, from which such material might well be drawn.

This paper appears elsewhere in full.

7. Study of a Proverb attributed to the Rhetor Apollonius, by Prof. George Dwight Kellogg, of Princeton University.

The dictum, met with a number of times, in several versions, in Roman writers on rhetoric from Cicero down, *lacrima nihil citius arescit*, appears also in Cicero, *Part. Orat.* 57, in the form (omitting the particles *enim* and *praesertim*)

cito exarescit lacrima in alienis malis,

an iambic senarius.

This citation is incorrectly given by Otto (*Sprichwörter*, etc.), who also fails to note a number of other instances of this "proverb," which appears to be found almost exclusively in Roman writers on rhetoric, or writers of strong rhetorical tendency, who follow and copy Cicero. It has been already conjectured that the Greek original was an iambic trimeter, and unless the metrical form of this affirmative version is accidental, we may conclude that one of the rhetors, called Apollonius of Rhodes, to whom Cicero ascribes it in a work based on Apollonius' lectures, is quoting, as it is unlikely that Apollonius would introduce into a discussion of the nature of the epilogue an original trimeter. Moreover, we know (Cic. *Brutus*, 326) that Menecles, the teacher of both of the rhetors named Apollonius, was especially fond of embellishing his discourses with *sententiae*. Fr. Marx (*Proleg. ad incert. auctor. de rat. dicendi ad Herenn.*, p. 124) suggested as a possible Greek form: —

θάσσον γὰρ οὐδὲν δακρύου ξηπαίνεται.

But inasmuch as the quotation occurs in Latin in two forms, one longer and affirmative, the other shorter, negative, and in the comparative, we may assume that in the Greek there were either two forms, or that one form was differently translated or paraphrased, or that there was a longer form, let us say a distich, rendered more fully in one version than in another, either affirmatively or negatively, with a comparative. *E.g.* we may conjecture: —

- (1) κακοῖς ἐν ἄλλων τάχα δάκρυ ξηραίνεται
- (2) τὸ δάκρυον γὰρ τάχα καταξηραίνεται
τὸ δὴ κεχυμένον ἐν κακοῖς ἄλλοτρίοις
- (3) θᾶσσον γὰρ οὐδὲν δακρύου ξηραίνεται
- (4) θᾶσσον γὰρ οὐδὲν δακρύου ξηραίνεται
τοῦ δὴ χυθέντος ἐν κακοῖς ἄλλοτρίοις.

By an analysis of the context of Cic. *de Inventione* i, 109; *Part. Orat.* 57, and *Auct. ad Herenn.* ii, 50, where the epilogue is treated (all being based on Apollonius) and by a comparison of the treatment of the same subject in the late Greek rhetorician, Apsines, who preserves the older Greek tradition, it would appear that Cicero's precept, *nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, corresponds to Apsines' ἐλεεινότεροι δὲ εἶναι δοκοῦσιν οἱ ἐκ λαμπρᾶς εὐδαιμονίας συμφοραῖς μεγάλαις χρώμενοι; which he adds as his comment on several illustrations quoted from Hecuba's pathetic appeal in Euripides' *Troades* (ed. Nauck), 472-473, 474-478, 479-483; also that Cicero's admonition touching the abuse of pathos, closing his treatment of the epilogue, corresponding to the closing remark of Apsines (p. 329 ed. Spengel-Hammer) δεῖ δὲ τὸ πάθος ἐν τῷ πολιτικῷ μέτρον ἔχειν, ἵνα μὴ εἰς τραγῳδίαν ἐμπέσῃ, etc. Now the speech of Hecuba has several references to tears, one that her tears are shed not because she has heard of misfortune at second-hand, but has seen with her own eyes; and another (vss. 507-510, even if we do not make an easy change in the text of καταξανθεῖσα to κατανανθεῖσα) alludes to pining away from weeping, and again to the utter wretchedness of one who has once enjoyed good fortune (cf. vs. 472-473, and 482-483). If the earlier popular lecturer, Apollonius, had used or had in mind this famous speech of Hecuba in the *Troades*, he might very well have reënforced his precept of moderate use of the pathetic appeal, by quoting some current proverb about the short duration of grief for another's ills, some γνώμη from the new comedy, or possibly a phrase from Euripides himself, with which to refute him, as it were, out of his own book. Menander's monostich:—

ὁμοία πόρνη δάκρυα καὶ ῥήτωρ ἔχει

also illustrates the forced tears of the orator.

The following table, containing more instances than Otto's, will show how the dictum appears in Roman writers:—

I. Negative form with comparative.

1. *Auct. ad Herenn.* ii, 50, nihil lacrima citius arescit.
2. *Cic. de Invent.* i, 56, lacrima nihil citius arescit.
3. *Quintil.* vi, 1, 27, nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere.
4. *Jul. Sever.* 24, p. 370 H. (lacrimis) quibus nihil citius arescit.

II. Affirmative form (or with litotes).

1. *Cic. Part. Orat.* 57, cito exarescit lacrima in alienis malis.
2. *Cic. ad. Att.* x, 14, 1, miror eas (lacrimas) tam diuturna miseria non exaruisse.
3. *Cic. Tusc. Disp.* iii, 75, opinio (sc. luctus) cum vetustate exaruit.
4. *Quint. Curt.* v, 5, 11, quam celerrime lacrimae inarescant.

tions had appeared up to that time outside of Italy, and that in that country all the printed editions, and all the Mss known to have been extant, can be accounted for on the basis of only four Mss, viz. : a Ms discovered by Guarinus containing Books i-vii and ix (numbered as viii), but lacking ix. 16; a Ms (Keil's **F**) apparently from the library of S. Spirito, in Florence, later found in the library of S. Marco, in the same city, and now in the Medicean library, containing Books i-v. 6 (but lacking iv. 26); a Ms (Keil's **V**) containing (with some lacunae) Books i-iv, now in the Vatican library; and a Ms containing, besides Books i-vii and ix, hardly more than half of Book viii (a big lacuna stretching from viii. 8. 3-viii. 18. 11). This last Ms was used by Schurener in his edition of 1474 (in which these letters of Book viii were printed as of Book ix), but has not been heard of since that time. Whether in the Ms Books viii and ix were actually transposed in order may be doubted.

The paper proceeded to trace the indications of the existence of ten-book Mss of the Letters, showing that while the codex from Beauvais (now finally among the Ashburnham codices in the Medicean library) bears witness to its descent (and also to that of **F**) from such a Ms, only one Ms of that sort is known to have survived the Middle Ages, and this, which may conceivably have been, but probably was not, the direct ancestor of the Beauvais codex, and of **F**, appeared in Paris, where it was discovered by Giovanni Giocondo.

The paper further detailed the known history of the Paris codex from the time of its discovery to its disappearance in Venice, after having been used by Aldus in preparation for his edition of the Letters, printed in 1508, and showed what the relations to this codex were of the editions of Pliny's correspondence with Trajan published by Avantius, Beroaldus, and Catanaeus, as well as by Aldus.

The rest of the paper was concerned with the use of the codex by Guillaume Budé, while it was still in Paris. The numerous quotations from the Letters made by Budé in his various works were duly analyzed, and the deductions therefrom set forth. The writer then proceeded to show that Budé owned no Ms of the Letters, but used as his desk-copy (*handexemplar*) a printed edition, corrected and supplemented from this Paris codex before it was carried away by Aloisio Mocenigo to Aldus at Venice; and that this book of Budé is still in existence, and is the most important witness to the readings of the most important Ms of Pliny's Letters to survive the Middle Ages. The books of Budé were sold after his death in 1540, passing first into the possession of President François de Saint-André, who bequeathed his library to the Jesuits of the Collège de Clermont. When the Jesuits were expelled from France, in 1595, their books were dispersed. Budé's copy of Pliny's Letters finally found its way to Oxford, where it was bought at an auction sale by Thomas Hearne, in 1708, and its Ms readings used freely by him, apparently in the preparation of his second edition of Pliny's Letters, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1709. In 1888 Mr. E. G. Hardy, coming across the book in the Bodleian, published an account of it, and certain arguments concerning its origin (ascribing it to Aldus), in the *Journal of Philology*. This article he has recently reprinted in his *Studies in Roman History*. But the most essential of Mr. Hardy's statistical facts, and the conclusions he draws from them, are quite erroneous.

The main points made in the paper were too detailed to admit of convenient presentation in a summary. The argument by which the identification of Budé's

working-copy of the Letters is established has now appeared in the issue of *Classical Philology* for April, 1907 (II, 129-156).

11. The Possessive in the Predicate in Greek, by Prof. Alfred W. Milden, of Emory and Henry College.

A Dutch scholar, Dornseiffen, published at Amsterdam, in 1856, an epoch-making monograph, entitled *De articulo apud Graecos eiusque usu in praedicato*, a review of which may be found in *Philologus*, XL, 1-47, together with the results of a special investigation. Dornseiffen's principal conclusions are substantially borne out and confirmed.

The principle, underlying a vital difference between Greek and the modern languages, that the article in Attic Greek is used with the subject but is not used with the predicate, has been clearly and cogently enunciated by Dornseiffen. "Viewed logically, the function of the Attic article is to mark the object with which it is used as definite and well known. By reason of this definiteness of import, it is naturally used with the subject, but omitted with the predicate. It is found, however, in the predicate: (1) in the case of certain words with which the article fuses, e.g. Plato, *Apology* 40 C: *δνοῖν γὰρ θάτερόν ἐστιν τὸ τεθνάναι*; (2) where the two parts of the sentence are logically convertible, e.g. *Theaetetus* 145 D: *ἄρ' οὐ τὸ μανθάνειν ἐστὶν τὸ σοφώτερον γίγνεσθαι περὶ δ μανθάνει τις*;" (A. W. Milden, *Limitations of the Predicative Position in Greek*, p. 9).

It is important to bear in mind that in the normal Greek sentence, where the article differentiates subject from predicate, the subject and predicate from the modern standpoint are alike definite. Owing to this function of the article as a means of precision, greater freedom of arrangement is possible in Greek than in other languages without resultant confusion. Theon, the Greek rhetorician, appreciated this fact: *προσθέσει ἀνθρώπων οὐκέτι ἀμφίβολος γίνεται ἡ λέξις* (Spengel, *Rhetores Graeci*, II, 83). Doubt may frequently arise in Latin as to which is subject and which is predicate. A Latinist like Quintilian (*Inst. Or.* i, 4, 19), however, can say: *Noster sermo articulos non desiderat*. A Hellenist of the Attic period might similarly exclaim: *In praedicato noster sermo articulos non desiderat*.

Dornseiffen, *De articulo*, etc., p. 24, has these words to which the writer can bear positive testimony: "Neque pronominiibus possessivis, quibus Germanicae gentes pleraeque articulum addere solent, a Graecis additur." He cites a few examples from Plato, remarking that it seems to him superfluous to multiply them. And so it ought to have been. The writer has investigated the usage of Thucydides, the Attic orators, the dramatists, Plato, and Xenophon, and, among the post-classic authors, Lucian and the writers of the four Gospels, with the result that he has not found one example of the article with the possessive pronouns in the predicate. Liddell and Scott, *s.v.* *σός*, remark that it is never used with the article when it serves as predicate. Their silence with reference to *ἐμός*, *ἡμέτερος*, and *ὕμετερος* might at least lead one to infer that the case was otherwise with reference to these.

The range of predication with possessives is greatest in drama and oratory. The general average in drama is one example to about 14 pages; in the orators it is one example to about 18 pages. Euripides leads the dramatists with

one example to about 10 pages. Rising above the average in the orators are Isaeus, Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, and Demosthenes, Isaeus heading the entire list with one example to about 8 pages. The subject-matter involves relationships which call for the use of the possessive. Among the writers of the Gospels, John is prominent owing to the use of the emphatic possessive *ἐμός*, where, in each case, he is quoting the words of the Great Teacher.

The comparative frequency of *ἐργον* with possessives in the predicate is noteworthy. Schmid (*Atticismus*, I, p. 120, s.v. *ἐργον*) notes that *ἐργον* is frequently used in the late writers after the manner of the Attic writers, adding that it is particularly common in comedy, and is frequently found in Xenophon and Plato. Its use, however, with possessives, he does not seem to have regarded as distinctive. There can be no doubt as to its colloquial character. Of the 74 occurrences noted with possessives, 43 belong to Attic prose, and 27 to the drama. Three of the four possessives used by Aeschylus in the predicate come under this category. The favorite possessive is *σός*. The use of *ὕμερος* and *ἡμέρος* is distinctly prosaic.

It is instructive, in this connection, to note the use of the anarthrous possessive outside of the predicate. The general average is one occurrence to about 160 pages. Forty-eight examples were found in the writers of Attic prose. There are 281 examples, on the other hand, of the possessive in the predicate. The ratio is about 6 to 1. No examples occur in Isaeus, but 1 in Isocrates, 3 in Xenophon who, on the other hand, has 37 possessives in the predicate. In the orators there are 21 examples which readily fall into certain groups.

While, of course, the presence or absence of the article in the subject makes for definiteness, or the want of it, the rarity of the anarthrous usage calls for the briefest notice, but the entire absence of the article in the predicate, without change of meaning so far as English is concerned, calls for strong emphasis at this point. This is all the more necessary since the student's sense of appreciation of the use of the article in English is comparatively dull and needs to be sharpened before he can appreciate the finer and subtler usage of the Greek.

12. Virgil's *Georgics* and the British Poets, by Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, of Haverford College.

Some early echoes of the *Georgics* may be found in the worthy old poet who "gave rude Scotland Virgil's page," Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld. In the 'Prologue of the Twelt Buik of Eneados' (1513), lines 73-76 are like *Geor.* ii. 330-34, and lines 90-96 repeat the fancy of *Geor.* ii. 201-2, and ii. 332. In the fourth and sixth prologues, Douglas quotes *Geor.* iii. 209 ff.; i. 36-38; ii. 336; ii. 490-92. In the third, he calls Cynthia "leman to Pan," on the authority of *Geor.* iii. 391-93.

In Alexander Barclay's fourth 'Eglogue' (c. 1514) there is an allusion to the general subject of the *Georgics*,¹ and also a specific allusion to *Geor.* iv. 437-42. In the third, there is a very clear echo of *Geor.* i. 480. In Barnabe Googe's eighth 'Eglogue' (1563) we have some of the weather signs of the first book. In L. Bryskett's 'Mourning Muse of Thestylis' (c. 1587), various portents which, Virgil tells us, attended the death of Julius Caesar are rather naïvely borrowed, and made to attend the death of Sir Philip Sidney.

¹ This comes from Mantuan, *Ecl.* v; so does Spenser's allusion, *S. C.* x. 58.

In Samuel Daniel's 'Civile Wars' (1595), iii. 513, there is an echo of *Geor.* ii. 458. In 'The Queen's Arcadia,' iv. 4, we are reminded of *Geor.* iv. 238, "animasque in vulnere ponunt." In Shakespeare's 'King Henry V' (1599), i. 2. 196, the expression "the tent-royal of their emperor" is an interesting parallel to the "praetoria" of *Geor.* iv. 75.

Allusions to the *Georgics* occur in Ben Jonson's 'Silent Woman' (1609), ii. 2, in Fletcher's 'Elder Brother,' i. 2, and *passim* in Cowley's 'Essays in Prose and Verse.' In the 'Silent Woman,' iv. 2, the Lady Haughty's reflection, "The best of our days pass first," is borrowed from *Geor.* iii. 66; and in Jonson's 'Epigrams,' LXX, the Virgilian sentiment is even more literally repeated. In 'The Masque of Beauty' there are references to *Geor.* iv. 387 and i. 453.

In George Chapman's 'Eugenia' (1614) we have some of Virgil's weather signs; at the close of Herrick's 'Hesperides,' 664, there is an imitation of *Geor.* ii. 458; and in George Daniel's 'Pastorall Ode' a part of the praise of a country life is due to *Geor.* ii. 461-4. The mottoes prefixed to Henry Vaughan's 'Olor Iscanus' (1651) are taken from the *Georgics*.

In 'Paradise Lost' (1667) the phrase "ignoble ease" is Virgil's "ignobilis oti," *Geor.* iv. 564; and at ii. 665 the "labouring moon" recalls the "lunaque labores" of *Geor.* ii. 478. At iii. 29 the editors quote *Geor.* ii. 476. At vii. 631 we hear again the "O fortunatos nimium" of *Geor.* ii. 458, and at ix. 852 we have the very words of *Geor.* iv. 415. Perhaps 'Comus,' 114, should be referred to *Geor.* i. 6, and 'Comus,' 525, to *Geor.* ii. 128-29.

Dryden's poem 'The Medal' has its own echo of *Geor.* ii. 458, and in 'Alexander's Feast' the "honest face" of Bacchus seems to be the "caput honestum" of *Geor.* ii. 392. At the beginning of Roscommon's 'Essay on Translated Verse' there is a reference to *Geor.* ii. 136 ff.

In Garth and Addison and Pope we find quotations from the *Georgics* serving as mottoes for particular poems; so, too, in Hughes and Congreve and Young, in Somerville, Lyttelton, Cunningham, West, Shenstone, Byrom, Jago, Langhorne, and Cowper. The mottoes of 25 of the essays in the 'Spectator' (from 1710 on) are taken from the *Georgics*. In Addison's 'Letter from Italy, 1701,' "Eridanus the King of floods" is the "fluviorum rex Eridanus" of *Geor.* i. 482. Pope paraphrased *Geor.* iv. 481-527 for his 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,' 53-107; and perhaps his line, in 'Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated,' Bk. ii. *Sat.* 1, "Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines," should be referred to *Geor.* ii. 277-81. In 1710, Swift wrote a parody of Virgil's weather signs and of his great summer storm, entitled 'A Description of a City-Shower, in Imitation of Virgil's *Georgics*.' And three years later Gay parodied some of the same passages in his 'Trivia,' i. 122 ff.

In John Philips' 'Cyder' (1706) we have the first of a series of 18th century didactic poems which are manifestly modeled on the *Georgics*. Other members of the series are Tickell's 'Fragment of a Poem on Hunting,' Somerville's 'Chase' (1735), Armstrong's 'Art of Preserving Health' (1744), Akenside's 'Pleasures of the Imagination' (1744), Smart's 'Hop-Garden' (1752), Dodsley's 'Agriculture' (1754), Dyer's 'Fleece' (1757), Grainger's 'Sugar-Cane' (1763), Mason's 'English Garden' (1772-82), and, about 1785, Cowper's 'Task,' especially the third part, entitled 'The Garden.' In all these poems the model followed is professedly, or at least manifestly, Virgil; and throughout the series there is a careful imita-

tion of the *Georgics* in structure and tone, and in many a fancy and precept and phrase. Two of the favorite subjects for imitation are Virgil's episode in praise of Italy and his rhapsody in praise of the farmer's life.

But the most striking case of the careful study and imitation of the *Georgics* is that of James Thomson, the author of the 'Seasons.' Indeed, we may apply to his use of Virgil what was said of Spenser's use of his models in the 'Shepherd's Calendar': "whose foting this author every where followeth: yet so as few, but hey be wel sented, can trace him out." We hear a great deal about Thomson's enthusiasm, his passion, for Nature; but it ought to be more widely known that in much of his imaginative interpretation of the physical world he was avowedly following Virgil. Many of his "nature" passages were written with Virgil definitely in mind, or with the page of Virgil literally open before him. For example, the lines in 'Spring,' 32-33, are due to *Geor.* ii. 330-31; the lament of the nightingale, 719-28, is translated from *Geor.* iv. 511 ff.; the passion of the bull and of the "trembling steed," 791-818, comes from *Geor.* iii. 215-34, 250-54; the 10 lines of signs of the summer storm, the 37 lines which describe the autumn storm, and the 35 lines of signs of the winter storm, are all written in close imitation of the first *Georgic*; the picture of the frigid zone, 'Winter,' 816-26, is borrowed from *Geor.* iii. 368-75. The long passage, 'Autumn,' 1235-1351, is a paraphrase of *Geor.* ii. 458-540; and even the prayer to Nature, 1352-72, is a close imitation of *Geor.* ii. 475-86. The long passage in 'Liberty,' v. 8-85, is resolutely modeled on *Geor.* ii. 136-76. In the 'Castle of Indolence,' ii. st. 78, the picture of the "saddened country" should be compared with *Geor.* iii. 279 and 354-6.

Other 18th century echoes of the *Georgics* might be quoted from Gray and Cowper, from Jenyns, Fawkes, Harte, Cambridge, Thompson, and Jago.

In the 19th century, quotations, allusions, and reminiscences occur in Coleridge and Wordsworth, in Byron, Moore, and Samuel Rogers, in Macaulay, Matthew Arnold, and Charles Tennyson Turner, in Robert Browning and in Tennyson. In Arnold's 'Memorial Verses, April, 1850,' there is a paraphrase of *Geor.* ii. 490-92. And Browning's poem 'Pan and Luna' is developed from Virgil's brief hint, *Geor.* iii. 391-93.

The earliest translation of the *Georgics* into English verse seems to have been published by Abraham Fleming, in 1589. Later versions are those of May (1628), Ogilby (1647), Lord Lauderdale (1694-1737), Dryden (1696), Trapp (1731), Warton (1753), Andrews (1766), Sotheby (1800), Sewell (1846), Singleton (1855), Kennedy (1861), Blackmore (1871), Rhoades (1881), Lord Burghclere (1904). In 1577, a "wytty translation" of a good part of the *Georgics* was published by Master Barnabe Googe. Other translators of parts of the poem are Cowley (ii. 458-540), Henry Vaughan (iv. 125-38), Lord Mulgrave ('Orpheus and Eurydice'), Addison (the fourth book, except the story of Aristaeus), Sheffield (iv. 453-527), Benson (books i.-ii.), W. Hamilton (iv. 116-48), W. S. Landor (iv. 464-515), R. C. Trench (iv. 452-516).

13. The Effect of Enclitics on the Accent of Words in Latin, by Dr. Charles B. Newcomer, of the University of Michigan.

Modern Latin grammars manifest great inconsistency in the rules given for the accent of words followed by the enclitics. Few follow the ancient grammarians

in all points. Others reject the ancient authorities, some in one particular, some in another. While the ancient grammarians do not all give testimony on all the points at issue, they agree, *e.g.*, that the accent falls on the syllable next before the enclitic, whether long or short. This must have been true for their time. They could scarcely all be in error. But modern research in philology and in metric has settled many points for the classical period against the ancients. Ancient Latin words were accented on the first syllable: *concipio* (from *concupio*), later *concupio*. Cf. *fácilius* in Plautus, and *dríete* in Vergil. In Saturnian verse we have *pléríque*, *mágníque Atlántes*, *mágnamque vexárat*. Lindsay cites from Plautus *ótíseque* (Poen. 545), *aúrumque* (ib. 767). Humphreys (*Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass.* 1878, p. 43) gives fifteen verses in Vergil ending *calbrem[que]* and five like *tótas[que]*. Corssen, Humphreys, and others have investigated the relationship of word accent to the verse ictus. All writers agree that a conflict of accent and ictus in the fifth foot is extremely rare. In Vergil there is less than one in two hundred. Now if such words as *drmaque* were pronounced *arm-dque*, as the ancient grammarians would claim for their time, Vergil would not so freely have placed them in the fifth foot, which demands the accent *drmaque*. But in fact he uses them much oftener in the fifth foot than in any other. Humphreys gives 115 cases in Vergil, like *promíssaque barba*, as hexameter ending, and 16 like *Ephyríiaque aera*. In spite of this evidence grammarians are loath to accept *líminaque*, *scéléraque*, though we have *fácilius*, *cápítibus*. Since we have universal testimony for the late form *sceleráque*, it seems almost certain that a secondary accent was developed on the syllable next before the enclitic, *scéléráque* (cf. *ἀνθρωποῦ τε*), as Lane and others suggest. At a later period, when vowel quantity grew less important and the accent became a more important element of the word, this secondary accent became the primary one: *scèleráque*. This latter change was greatly facilitated by such forms as *scèlerúmque*, *scèleríque*, in which the penultimate law would be an operative factor. After the accent *sceleráque* became regular, there might well follow by analogy *itáque*, *moldáque*, *itáne*, pyrrhic words with enclitics added. *Belláque* would arise from analogy with both the preceding cases, while *bellúmque* would resist the analogy still less on account of the long penult, which would tend to take the accent according to the penultimate law.

My conclusion is that for the classical period we should accent *pléraque*, *ítaque*; *béllaque*, *scéléraque*; but, probably, *bellúmque*, *scelerúmque*.

14. Assonance between *ave*, *avi*, and *au* in Plautus, by Professor Robert S. Radford, of Elmira College.

This paper may be summarized as follows: It is well known that the Latin diphthong *au* was quite similar in sound to the combination *ave* and *avi*, and that the diphthong is often actually substituted in Greek transliterations for the first part of these complexes; thus Latin *Aventinus*, *Avianus*, etc., appear frequently in Greek writers as *Ἀβεντίνος*, *Ἀβιανός*, and the like (Birt, *Rhein. Mus.* LII, *Ergänzungsheft*, 57). A number of word-derivations and word-plays also occur in Latin authors which prove a very close similarity in pronunciation as regards *au* and *ave* (Birt, *l.l.* 103; Skutsch, *Plaut. Forsch.* 44). In many of these instances the question must arise whether we should assume mere resem-

blance in sound between two different combinations, or whether we have before us cases of absolute identity due to the peculiar character of the sonant *u* and its ready absorption of a following short vowel (for the latter, see Vendryes, *Intens. init.* 177, 211; cf. Lindsay, *L. L.* 171, and Victor Henry, *Comp. Gr.*², Engl. transl. 45, § 40). There are some cases in which it seems at first somewhat difficult to reach a definite conclusion, but a clear consideration of the problem will be greatly facilitated if we divide all the examples which occur into two distinct classes: —

(i) Those cases in which the syllable containing *vi* (*ve*) is a medial one, and in which the absorption of the *i* (*e*) by the sonant *u* is consequently assisted by the well-known Latin tendency towards the syncope of medial syllables. Absorption is the rule in all such cases, and the process therefore finds the fullest recognition in the Latin phonetic writing in a large number of familiar examples, e.g. *Aulus*, *nauta*, *nauculor*, *cautio*, *cautum*, *fautor*, *aucella*, *auspex*, *audeo*, beside the older *Avilius*, *navita*, *naviculor*, *cavitio*, *cavitum*, *favitor*, *avicella*, **avisplex*, **avideo*, etc. (Lindsay, *L. L.* 180; Stolz, *Hist. Gramm.* I, 156). Hence wherever, in cases which involve medial syllables, a word-play or a syllable rhyme is clearly demanded by the context, absolute identity of pronunciation seems indicated as likely, although we are usually unable to say in single cases that simple assonance is definitely excluded, the only certain example of *avi* written for *au* being probably the well-known *Rau(i)de* of Catullus, 40, 1 (*L. Müller, R. M.*² 320). Probable cases, however, are as follows: *Ba. 276 CH.* Quin tu *aúdi*! *NI.* Immo ingenium *ávidi* *haud* pernoram hóspitis (see Skutsch, *l.l.* 44); *Ps. 1322 f. SI.* Non *aúdes*, quaesso, aliquám partem mihi grátiam facere hinc de árgento? *PS.* Non. mé deices *avid(um)* *éss(e)* hominem; cf. *Enn. Trag. Frg. 34 f. R.* *aurés avent* | *avide* éxspectantes nántium; cf. Porcius Licinus *ap. Baehrens Poet. Lat. Frgm.* p. 277, frg. 4 *avidis auribus* (see Skutsch, *l.l.* 44, n. 2); cf. *Lucr. iv.* 594 humanum genus est *avidum* nimis *auricularum*; perhaps *Ter. And. 299 f.* atque *aúdin*? | verbum únum *cave de náptiis*, ne ad mórbum hoc etiam; perhaps *Ru. 704* te ex cóncha natam esse *aútumant*: *cave tu* hárum conchas spérnas; *As. 373 f.* hércle vero tú *cavébis* né me attingas, sí sapis, | né hodie maló *c(um)* *auspicio* nómen commutáveris (pronounce *cavvébis*, and compare *Umb. auneí VI a 3* for *aveis*, *Osc. Διούφει* for *Diúveí*, cf. von Planta, I, 198; Buck, p. 23); cf. especially *caveas* in the sixth foot of the popular hexameters of the Praenestine *Sortes (CIL. I, 1440, 1446)*, where it is apparently scanned as a spondee (*caúas*); *Tru. 683 ff.* *STR.* Dicáx sum factus: iám sum *cau[i]latér* probus. *AST.* . . . *cavillátiones* vís, opinor, dicere. *STR.* Ita út pauxillum differt a *cauillibus* (see Müller, *Pl. Pros.* 234; Spengel, *Plautus*, 94); Schoell (*ed. mai.*) corrects v. 685 as follows: Ita út pauxillum differam te — *caúllibus*. — In some cases it is possible to assume that an unusual contract form has arisen from the earlier initial accent, as *auspex* from **ávisplex*, *nuntius* from *nóventius*. Hence, if the text is correct, we must scan *Ba. 1017* with the *ed. min.*: prius té *cau(i)sse* ergo quámp pudere aequóm fuit, while Goetz (*ed. mai.*) conjectures: prius cávisse ergo quámp; *Cap. 431* átque horunc verbórum *causa caú(e)to* mi iratús fuas (both *ed. min.* and Lindsay correct to *cave tu*, perhaps rightly).

(ii) Those cases in which the syllable containing *vi* (*ve*) is a final one, and in which the absorption of the *i* (*e*) by the sonant *u* is hindered by the general Latin disinclination toward the apocope of final syllables (see *A.J.P.* XXVIII, 29 and

30, n. 2). In such cases absorption is very unusual and finds expression in the orthography only in *neu, seu, ceu*, the shortened forms of *neive, seive, *ceive*. Outside of these three particles we apparently find no clear traces of such a reduction; the Oscan form *ceus* (Buck, § 64, *a*), even if correct, proves nothing for Latin, which shows instead *cis* (*CIL.* VII, 972) as the contract form of *ceivis*, while a reference to the Vulgar Latin perfect in *-aut* (Lindsay, *L. L.* 507) would be misleading, since the later language has not only *edukaut, pedicaud*, but also *fect, vixt*, etc. (Schuchardt, *Vok.* II, 399). The Ms reading of the two verses, *Ba.* 797 and *Men.* 344, is far from clearly establishing a monosyllabic form *nau(i)s* for Plautus, as is generally recognized by Plautine scholars (Solmsen, *Stud. z. lat. Lautgeschichte*, 182; cf. Lindsay, *Capt.*, p. 22). Hence when cases of this latter kind stand in close relation to cases of the diphthong *au*, simple assonance seems much more likely than absorption of the short vowel of a final syllable, though the latter possibility cannot of course be absolutely excluded in any case which involves the sonant *u* (Birt, *Rhein. Mus.* LI, 242, 271). The best-known example of this assonance is afforded by Cicero's famous story (*de Div.* ii, 84) of the fig-vender's cry *Cauneas*, which is said to have sounded to the companions of Crassus very much like the words *cave n[e] eas*. Scarcely less striking is the syllable rhyme which Plautus twice seeks between the phrase *dvi sinistra* and the single word *auspicio*: *Ps.* 762 *dvi sinistra, auspicio liquido* † *atque ex sententia*; *Fp.* 183, 184 *liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra*; cf. also Phaedr. *App.* 21, 2 *av(e) exaudivit* (*ave* here is imitative of a raven's cry, cf. also Plin. *H. N.* x, § 121). It appears to be unnecessary then to adopt the view that *cave* was actually pronounced *cau* in the phrase *cave n[e] eas*, although this assumption has often been made (Skutsch, *Forsch.* 58; Wagner, *Introd. to Aulularia*, 25; Schuchardt, *Vok.* I, 442; Birt, *Rhein. Mus.* LII, *Ergänzungsh.*, pp. 87, 137; Blass, *Pronunc. of Anc. Gk.*³, Engl. transl., p. 81; Roby, *Lat. Gr.* I, 31, § 94; Lindsay, *Capt.*, p. 225). Absolute identity seems no more implied than when we find Cicero (*Or.* 45, 154) and Quintilian (i, 5, 66) explaining *capsis* roughly by *cape si vis*, and, in my judgment, we cannot do better than imitate at this point the wise reserve of Henrichsen, who writes (*Ueber die Neugriechische Ausspr. der Hellenischen Sprache*, übersetzt von Friedrichsen, Parchim, 1839, p. 132): "Aus der Stelle beim Cicero kann nur geschlossen werden, dass *cauneas* in einem Römischen Munde und vor Römischen Ohren ähnlich klang mit *cave* [oder *cav*] *ne eas*, und für ein Dänisches Ohr ist diese Aehnlichkeit wol auch so gross, dass der Unterschied beinahe unmerklich ist."

The results of the foregoing discussion may be summed up as follows: Latin *au* and *ave* (very much as English *ou* and *a-we*) are pronounced sufficiently alike to stand in undoubted assonance. Furthermore, in those cases where *ve* forms a medial syllable, actual identity of pronunciation was often produced by the syncope of the short vowel and the vocalization of the sonant, but there is little evidence of such a pronunciation in cases where final syllables are involved.

15. Notes on Thucydides, by Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce University.

I

Κατέκλῃσαν (v. 83, 14). It is generally agreed that parts of this passage are corrupt, and for this reason many emendations have been suggested. Bekker,

Gölder, Krüger, Bloomfield, Poppo, Classen, Boehme, and others have all proposed corrections and have vigorously defended their position. Dale, however, seems to be among the extremists. He declares that the whole difficulty centres in *κατέκλησαν*, and that in this verb lies the root of the evil. Evidently with this thought in view he translates the words, *κατέκλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Μακεδόνας Ἀθηναῖοι κ.τ.λ.*, "The Athenians ravaged (*ἐλήϊσαν*), too, during the same winter a part of Macedonia," etc. To avoid one extreme, he falls into another, for *κατακλείω* never means 'ravage.' It cannot have such a meaning. Its etymology will not permit it. Such a translation then is unwarranted, for *κλείω* with its compounds—in whatever sense used—always carries with it the idea of 'shutting up' or 'shutting in,' hence seclusion, from which we get the thought 'to blockade,' which is the real meaning of *κατακλείω* in the passage quoted. It cannot mean anything else. It is in this sense that we find it frequently employed by the philosophers, historians, orators, and poets. Dr. Dale evidently misconceives the meaning of the author, when he objects to this signification. Cf. Theocr. 7, 84; 18, 5; Xen. *Cyr.* vii. 2, 5; iv. 1, 18; Herod. i. 191; ii. 128; Thuc. i. 109; iv. 57; Ar. *Nub.* 404; Xen. *An.* iii. 4, 26; iii. 3, 7; *Mem.* ii. 1, 13; Andoc. 24, 19; Xen. *Cyr.* vi. 4, 10; iv. 1, 18; Herod. ii. 128, κ.τ.λ.

In bk. i. 117 (Thuc.) we note these words: *ἐλθόντος δὲ Περικλέους πάλιν ταῖς ναυσὶ κατεκλήσθησαν*, "but when Pericles arrived they were again closely *blockaded* by the fleet." In this passage *κατεκλήσθησαν* can have no other meaning than the one given it—"blockaded." Herodotus (ii. 86) in referring to the ancient Egyptian custom of embalming their dead uses the words *καὶ κατακληΐσαντες οὕτω θησαυρίζουσι*, κ.τ.λ., that is, 'and having enclosed the body (of the mummy in a case) they store it in a sepulchral chamber,' etc. These references all show that Dale is not correct when he claims that *κατακλείω* never means *to blockade*, but that it always "refers to men being shut up in particular places."

II

Θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς (*id.* vii. 49, 7). The readings of this passage vary, but even then very little light is thrown upon it. The fact is, as it stands, it is impossible of translation. It has been remarked that this passage in Thucydides is very curious, and so it is. Frost renders the words *θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς* thus: 'overpowered, as it were, with confidence more than before.' Dale puts it this way: 'because he was influenced by confidence in his fleet at any rate more than before.' Boehme would change the reading by changing the tense of the verb—substituting *ἐθάρσησε* for *θαρσῆσει*—but this leaves the sentence just as obscure as before, because the root of the trouble is not in the verb. In fact, all the suggestions of the critics have been rather of the nature of an interpretation than a translation; for as the passage stands, a translation in the usual sense of the word is impossible without completely emending the text.

16. *Lost Greek Literature*, by Dr. Charles W. Super, of Ohio University.

It is almost impossible to abridge this paper, because it is an attempt to compress into about ten thousand words a list of authors who are known at second

hand to have contributed to Greek literature, and to give a brief account of their works, no longer extant. The list also includes lost writings of authors, some of whose works have come down to us. To shorten is therefore almost necessarily to omit, unless the paper is reduced to a mere dry catalogue of names, sometimes with dates, sometimes without, and of literary productions.

The paper sets out with a brief notice of the poems that were composed for the purpose of supplying supposed gaps in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and concludes with names well along in the Alexandrian age. It will be found that as we approach the Christian era, literature becomes Grecian rather than Greek, because the contributors thereto are for the most part of a very diverse nationality. In the domain of philosophy all original thought had long become impossible; and the statement is almost equally true of belles-lettres. There remained, therefore, only the field of science in some departments of which investigations of permanent value were carried on. Probably the most regrettable losses come within the sphere of history. If men thought less profoundly, they did not cease to act, and a record of *res gestae* would enlighten for us much that will forever remain obscure. No history of the times after Alexander can be written. Our scanty records bring us constantly face to face with problems to which only a hypothetical answer can be given. The later historians are known to have been numerous. If we had their writings, we should not only be in possession of information regarding their own times, but also of many data which they excerpted from earlier records which unhappily are also lost.

17. A Conjectural Persian Original of Aristophanes, *Acharnians*, 100, by Prof. Herbert C. Tolman, of Vanderbilt University.

We might question whether the poet really intended in the words of the Persian ambassador anything more than meaningless jargon. Yet the striking similarity of some sounds to well-known Persian words (e.g. ἔξαπξ' = *xšayāršā*, σάρπα = *xšaθ'a*) makes it very tempting to add another attempt at restoration to the guesses hazarded by numerous critics. I believe that such foreign quotations generally contain something more than mere "Oriental sound" conveyed by several syllables. The Phoenician text, for example, in the *Poenulus* of Plautus, for a long time regarded by many critics as hopelessly corrupt, was most ingeniously restored by Schröder (*Die phönizische Sprache*, pp. 285-321).

Among the various interpretations suggested for the Aristophanic passage we remember Ribbeck's "The king said to me 'I shall give you gold'" an interpretation which Pseudartabas himself contemptuously spurns in l. 104 (οὐ λῆψι χρυσό, χαυνόπωκτ' Ἰαοναῖ). Margoliouth (*Class. Review*, July, 1887) makes a Sanskrit sentence closely in accord with the syllables of the line; *iyarti māñ xarxā na piçuna satrā*, "Xerxes never sends me, base man." But why should the Persian ambassador use Sanskrit?

Our chief difficulty in the restoration of the line lies, of course, in the limited Persian vocabulary which the inscriptions of the Achaemenian kings have transmitted to us. *lapra* may represent *išayatiy* "send" (*Behistan* 26, *avam adam frāišayam*; *et passim*).

μαv is certainly for *mām* (*Naḫš-i-Rustem* 5, (*m*)*ām auramazdā pātuv*; *et passim*).

𐎧𐎱𐎠𐎹 transliterates *xšayāršā* used in the general sense of king (*Xerx. Persepolis a, adam xšayāršā xšāyathiya; et passim*).

ἀναπισσῶναι may stand for the infinitive *anupīṣṭanaiy*. The prefix *anu* is used prepositionally in *Behistan* 19 (*anuv ufrātauvā*), while the infinitive of the verb *piš* (with prefix *nī*) occurs in *Xerx. Van* 3 (*nīyaštāyam imām dīpim nīpiṣṭanaiy*). The infinitive in our sentence, like the dative Vedic infinitive, expresses purpose, as often illustrated in the inscriptions e.g. *āiša hadā karā patiṣ m(ām hamarana)m cartanaiy* "he went with his army against me to make battle" (*Behistan*, 19). The root *piš* signifies "scratch," "scrape"; and shall we say metaphorically "vex," "disturb," "harass"?

The last word of the text, *σάτρα*, resembles *xšaθ'am* "kingdom" (*ima xšaθ'am dāra(y)āmi, Behistan* 9; *et passim*).

Our whole sentence might read in the Ancient Persian:—

išayatiy mām xšayāršā anupīṣṭanaiy xšaθ'am.

"Xerxes (*i.e.* the king) sends me to harass (your) kingdom."

18. On the Stele Inscription in the Roman Forum, by Prof. Minton Warren, of Harvard University.

The Stele Inscription, published for the first time in the *Not. Scav.* 1899, has called forth a flood of literature.¹ No satisfactory interpretation has yet been reached, and possibly, owing to its fragmentary character, none ever will be reached, unless other early Latin inscriptions of a similar kind are found. Perhaps, however, some advance in the interpretation may be made by a comparison with Greek and Latin sacrificial inscriptions and the Iguvian Tables. It has already been suggested that the Stele really contains two inscriptions, the first occupying lines 1-9, the second the remaining lines 10-16. Thurneysen and Hülsen read lines 11-15 in the reverse order, thus getting rid of the mysterious word *havelod*. This view was rejected, and it was proposed to supplement the second inscription so as to read

poplifugi]OD IO[*vei*] VXMEN
TA KAPIA DOTA V[*itulatione*]
M I[*ovei*] TERIT[*orei viskesa*
kapitod keiviom] QVOI HA
VELOD NEQV[*e skelos estod*
sakruſiki]OD IOVESTOD
LOIQVIOD

In the above text *kapia* was taken as a verbal adjective from *cipio* (comparing *eximius* and *effugia*, both used in connection with sacrifice and *filius filia*) and UXMENTA, which is separated by punctuation from IO, as meaning oxen, with the same root as Sanskrit *ukšan*, and English *ox*; the whole phrase being supported by *βοῦς ὁ κριθεὶς θύεται Ζηνὶ Πολιῇ* and *τὸν δὲ κριθέντα τῶι Ζηνὶ*, which occur in

¹ Valuable summaries of this literature have been made from time to time by Professor Giacomo Tropea in the *Rivista di Storia Antica*, IV, V ff. An article by Professor Platner giving the restorations of Enmann, Thurneysen, and Comparetti, with a facsimile of the Inscription, is printed in the *Proceedings* of this Association, XXXII, xiv xvii.

the sacrificial calendar of Cos. Jupiter Territor (cf. Dessau, 3028, and Dionysius, vi, 90) was paralleled with *Turse Iovis*, *Ig. Tab.* vii, a. 53 (cf. Pais, *Ancient Legends of Roman History*, p. 280, n. 4). *Dota* was regarded as a mistake for *datod*, due to the boustrophedon order. For *vitulatio*, cf. Macrobius, iii, 2, 14. For *scelus esto*, cf. Livy, xxii, 10, and Cicero, *N.D.* ii, 159. In *havelod*, *ha* = *haec*, *velod* is perhaps a mistake for *velid* or for *voled* = *volet*, frequent in Latin inscriptions. Cf. *ceivium quis volet*, C.I.L. IX. 782; *totar pisi heriest* *Ig. Tab.* vii, a. 52. *Loiquiod* is a verbal adjective ending in *-ios* like *capios*, showing the vocalism of *λοιπός*. The sense of the concluding sentence would be, "Let whoever of the citizens wishes them, take the *viscera* and let it not be a sin, provided a proper sacrifice be left." For *sacrificium iustum*, cf. Servius, *Aen.* iii, 279.

The restoration of the first inscription is more difficult, but various supplements were suggested, as, e.g., *quoī hom loukom* (*kipom fikom* or *kaprifikom*) *violasi* and *Soranoi ni redidesit extas porkiliasias* (or *porkas piakulasias*) based upon the Acts of the Arval Brethren. It was also proposed to read *regei loustratio estod komvorsoi ad levam* (*levam* being regarded as the earlier form for *laivam*, justified etymologically by Berneker (*I.F.* X, 162), and *quos rite probasit per sovom kalatorem habetod inmolatos*). The paper appears in full in the *American Journal of Philology*, XXVIII.

PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

I. PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27.

FIRST SESSION, 3 O'CLOCK.

W. A. MERRILL.

On Lucretius, v, 1006 (p. xlix).

S. A. CHAMBERS.

The *Don Juan Tenorio* of Zorrilla and the Legend of Don Juan (p. xlii).

J. H. SENER.

Heinrich Heine as Prophet (p. li).

SECOND SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

E. B. CLAPP.

The Mind of Pindar (p. xliii).

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28.

THIRD SESSION, 9.30 O'CLOCK.

J. E. CHURCH, JR.

The Lesser *Hic*-Formulae in Roman Burial Inscriptions (p. xliii).

H. C. NUTTING.

Note on the Correlatives of *si* (p. xlix).

A. W. RYDER.

The Plot-Structure of the Sanskrit Drama (p. l).

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH.

(1) A Study of *ἄρα* in Plato (p. xlv).

(2) The Character of the Hero in the Fourth Book of the *Aeneid* (*ib.*).

B. H. CERF.

An Interpretation of Plautus, *Rudens*, 148-152 (p. xl).

FOURTH SESSION, 2.30 O'CLOCK.

O. M. JOHNSTON.

Survival of the Imperfect Indicative of the Latin *feri* in Italian
(p. xlvii).

J. ELMORE.

On the Pronominal Use of *ὁ αἰνρός* in Plato (p. xlv).

B. P. KURTZ.

Style and Habit: a Note by Way of Suggestion (p. xlviii).

J. E. MATZKE.

The Old French Lay of *Eliduc* (p. xlix).

R. DUPOUEY.

An Analysis of the Words in *Le Jour des Rois* of Victor Hugo's *La
Légende des Siècles* (p. xlv).

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.

FIFTH SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK.

J. T. ALLEN.

(1) The Idle Actor of Aeschylus (p. xl).

(2) Note on the Costumes of the Greek Tragic Actor in the Fifth
Century B.C. (*ib.*).

A. T. MURRAY.

The Bucolic Idylls of Theocritus (p. 135).

H. K. SCHILLING.

Anthologia Latina (Riese), No. 285 (p. 1).

H. W. PRESCOTT.

The "Clubbruisian Ironrattlian Islands" of Plautus' *Asinaria*, 33
(p. xlix).

W. F. BADÈ.

The "Hand at the Throne of Jah" (p. xl).

A. L. KROEBER.

Shoshonean Dialects of California (p. xlviii).

B. O. FOSTER.

Two Notes on Propertius (p. xlvi).

II. MINUTES.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast was held at the University of California in Berkeley, on December 27, 28, and 29, 1906.

FIRST SESSION.

The meeting was called to order on Thursday, December 27, at 3 P.M., by the President, Professor E. B. Clapp. Professor Leon J. Richardson read the minutes of the 1905 meeting, which were approved. He then presented his report as Treasurer for the year 1905-1906:—

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Balance on hand December 27, 1905 | \$ 8.70 | |
| Dues and initiation fees | 172.10 | |
| | | \$180.80 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Stationery | \$ 6.24 | |
| Clerk hire | 4.80 | |
| Sent to Professor Moore (June 13, 1906). | 128.00 | |
| Printing | 32.25 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2.45 | |
| | \$173.74 | |
| Balance on hand December 26, 1906 | 7.06 | |
| | | \$180.80 |

The Chair appointed the following committees:—

Nomination of Officers: Professors Murray, Merrill, and Chambers.

Time and Place of Next Meeting: Professors Matzke, Bradley, and Elmore.

Auditing Accounts: Professors Senger, Badè, and Allen.

Publication: Professors Murray, Johnston, and Richardson. This committee was asked to consider and report upon the several plans of publication proposed by the Executive Committee of the American Philological Association.

The reading and discussion of papers 1-3 then ensued.

Attendance: 28 members and 4 other persons.

SECOND SESSION.

On Thursday, at 8 P.M., members of the Association and their friends gathered in California Hall to hear the annual address of the President, whose subject was *The Mind of Pindar*.

THIRD SESSION.

The session on Friday morning was occupied by the reading and discussion of papers 5-8, paper 4 being presented by title.

Attendance : 25 members and 4 other persons.

FOURTH SESSION.

On Friday afternoon, after the reading and discussion of papers 9-13, the Committee on Publication reported that the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast seemed to have no decided preferences among the plans proposed by the parent Association. Approved.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported as follows : —

President, H. R. Fairclough, Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Vice-Presidents, H. K. Schilling, University of California.

J. E. Matzke, Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Secretary and Treasurer, Leon J. Richardson, University of California.

Executive Committee, The above-named officers, and

H. C. Nutting, University of California.

O. M. Johnston, Leland Stanford Jr. University.

C. B. Bradley, University of California.

J. T. Allen, University of California.

Election then took place in accordance with the report.

Attendance : 29 members and 5 other persons.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the Association took place at the Faculty Club on Friday evening. Professor Clapp presided during the rendering of an informal programme, which included music and several brief addresses.

FIFTH SESSION.

On Saturday morning papers 14-18 were read and discussed, papers 19-20 being presented by title.

The Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting recommended that the Association convene December 26, 27, and 28, 1907, at Leland Stanford Jr. University. Adopted.

The Auditing Committee made its report, finding all accounts correct. Approved.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Regents of the University of California for the use of the buildings at Berkeley as a meeting-place

of the Association. A similar vote was extended to the local members who had charge of arrangements and entertainment.

Professor Matzke moved that one session at the 1907 meeting be devoted exclusively to modern language papers. Professor Schilling moved by way of amendment that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee. Carried as amended.

Attendance : 23 members and 5 other persons.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee met Thursday, December 27, at 2.30 P.M., and elected the following persons to membership in the Association: Professor R. Dupouey, Professor J. T. Clark, Dr. B. P. Kurtz, Mr. J. A. Child, all of the University of California. They also elected Professor E. A. Wicher, of the San Francisco Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, California, and Miss Gertrude Mason, of Berkeley, California. Dr. A. W. Ryder, of the University of California, was received by transfer from the parent Association.

At a meeting held on Saturday, December 29, at 12.15 P.M., the following were elected to membership: Professor M. M. Skinner and Dr. C. G. Allen, both of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

III. ABSTRACTS.

1. On the Costume of the Greek Tragic Actor in the Fifth Century B.C., by Professor James T. Allen, of the University of California.

Two important corollaries follow the conclusion reached by Mr. K. K. Smith ("The Use of the High-soled Shoe or Buskin in Greek Tragedy of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.," *Harv. Stud. in Cl. Phil.* XVI. p. 123 sqq.) that the high-soled buskin was *not* used during the classical period, namely, *first*, that the tragic actor did not pad his body in the manner and for the purpose stated by Lucian (*περὶ Ὀρχ.* 27) and as shown in the familiar ivory statuette from Rieti; and *second*, that the actor's mask was not provided with an enormous onkos as in the days of the Empire.

Lucian's description (*περὶ Ὀρχ.* 27, *Ζ. Τραγ.* 41), though accepted by most modern writers on Greek drama as being substantially accurate even for the time of Aeschylus and Sophocles, in reality does not apply to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. at all.

The paper will appear in full elsewhere.

2. The Idle Actor in Aeschylus, by the same.

An argument designed to refute the thesis maintained by Dr. F. W. Dignan (*The Idle Actor in Aeschylus*, Chicago, 1905), that all instances of the silent actor in Aeschylus, as in the *Niobe* and the *Phrygians*, are due to material limitations, or the difficulties occasioned by the crude arrangement of the earlier Aeschylean theatre, and to the restraints of tradition, such as the early prominence of the chorus and the preference for two-part dialogue.

It is expected that this paper will appear in full elsewhere.

3. The "Hand at the Throne of Jah," *Exod.* xvii. 16, by Professor W. F. Badè, of the Pacific Theological Seminary.

The reading of the Ms is supported by the earliest versions. The suggested emendation "hes," *h̄*, for "kes," *k̄*, is unnecessary and obscuring. At the Orientalist Congress in Hamburg (1902), F. Hommel showed that in Old-Semitic astral religion the planets were regarded as parts of the body of one deity. In this system Venus is mentioned as the divine "Hand." It is pictured with seven fingers on Bab. tablets in the collection of Sir Henry Peek. *Prov.* vii. 20, and *Ps.* lxxi. 4, mention the full moon as "kese'" (throne). The phrase therefore has an astral-symbolical significance, describing the position of Venus with respect to the full moon. Cf. the action of Moses in lifting up his hands.

4. An Interpretation of Plautus, *Rudens* 148-152, by Mr. Barry H. Cerf, of the University of California.

From Sonnenschein's note it appears that "there was a sacrifice to Hercules, offered on starting for a journey, and called *propter viam* or *propterviam*, 'on

account of a journey,' at which it was customary to burn up all the remnants." The only remaining difficulty may be removed if *prandium* in 150 and *cena* in 151 may refer to the same meal. Evidence tending to prove that the two terms may on occasion be used of the same meal, is to be found in the plays.

Either term may be used of a sacrificial meal; e.g. *Rudens* 1206-15 (*cena*), *Poen.* 469 (cf. 491 for *prandium*). Compare also *Miles* 712, *Stichus* 223. See Marx, Lucilius, II, p. 167.

That the two terms did not necessarily suggest meals of a different character, may be seen by a comparison of *Cist.* 10, *Men.* 174-5, 208 ff., *Poen.* 469, *Amph.* 951-2, with *Merc.* 97 ff., *Miles* 712, *Most.* 485, and of *Curc.* 251, *Men.* 219, with *Cas.* 720 ff., *Merc.* 741 ff.; the two meals might be equally elaborate as regards preparation, number of guests, and the hiring of cooks.

In two plays the terms seem to be used of one and the same meal. In *Bacchides* 716, Chrysalus' announcement: *Coctumst prandium* refers to the *cena viatica* proposed in 94 (cf. 79 ff.). In *Mercator* 579, Demipho proposes a *prandium*. Lysimachus acquiesces. They go in search of a cook. The cook appears at 741 and says: *coquendast cena*.

The alliteration in many of the passages is worthy of notice.

The passage, then, is to be interpreted thus: Daemones sees the shipwreck and points it out to Sceparnio. The slave has been joking Plesidippus about having come to the temple, not to sacrifice, but in search of a *prandium*. In line with this he says: "Those shipwrecked people have been invited to a *prandium*, just as Plesidippus has been, but their *prandium* is a *propter viam prandium*." "What do you mean?" asks Daemones, thinking of Plesidippus' *prandium*, and supposing that Sceparnio refers to a meal of the present day. "Why," says the slave, "after their *cena* yesterday, they were cleaned out." In his answer the slave explains that the *prandium* referred to was a meal of the preceding day, a *cena-prandium* like those of the *Bacchides* and the *Mercator*, and that it was a *propter viam* meal, because those who had partaken of it were "cleaned out."

There does not seem sufficient ground for the assumption that the simple verb *lavo* may have the meaning which must be ascribed to this verb in v. 151, however the passage may be interpreted. The emendation to *elaverunt* would not imperil Sceparnio's joke, and is strongly supported by vv. 579, 1307 (both references to the shipwreck of our passage), *Asin.* 135.

Paul.-Fest. asserts that the meals which were in later times known as *ientaculum*, *prandium*, and *cena*, were styled by the "antiqui" respectively *prandiculum* (250. 8 M), *cena* (54. 4; cf. 338. 4, 339. 14, 223. 5 M) and *merenda* (123. 23 M), *vesperna* (54. 4 and of Plautus 368. 8 M). The usage in the extant plays of Plautus is not consistent with this. *Prandiculum* does not occur (*ientaculum*, emended by Skutsch to *iaientaculum*, appears in *Curc.* 72-3, cf. *Truc.* 597). *Prandium* is frequently used of the noon meal (e.g. *Most.* 692, cf. 579, 651), and *cena* as the night meal (e.g. *Amph.* 283, 804). There is no trace in the plays of *vesperna* for the later *cena* (*De vesperi* in *Rud.* 181 refers to an evening meal). Thus Plautus seems to have followed the classical usage rather than that of the "antiqui." *Merenda* occurs in *Most.* 966, where it is a midday meal (cf. 651), and *Vid.* 52.

5. The *Don Juan Tenorio* of Zorrilla and the Legend of Don Juan, by Professor Samuel A. Chambers, of the University of California.

We first find the Don Juan legend embodied in literature in the play of Tirso de Molina entitled *El Burlador de Sevilla y Convidado de piedra*, written most probably between the years 1625 and 1629. It deals with two legends, both of which were probably general throughout Spain but got localized in Seville. The legend of the *Burlador* became attached to Don Juan of the family of Tenorio, while that of the *Convidado* became identified with the history of the Comendador Ulloa. The origin and development of these legends is to be sought for in the folk-lore of Spain and Europe generally.

There is also the legend of *El hombre mas malo del mundo*, who is sometimes identified with Don Juan, but wrongly, as this character is known to have lived in the seventeenth century in the person of Don Miguel Mañara.

Tirso's play with many modifications passed into Italy under the title of *Il Conviato di pietra* about 1630; thence the Italian troop took it to France, where it became so popular that every company considered it necessary to have a Don Juan in its repertoire. Thus we have a series of plays by De Villiers, Dorimond, Molière, Rosimond, and others. Goldoni, Zamora, and Mozart adapted the legend to eighteenth-century taste. In 1836 we have a drama by Dumas, and in 1844 Zorrilla's play.

Dumas made violent changes in the tradition. Being a romantic, he felt bound to produce a historical play, and based his production on the life of Don Miguel Mañara, whose name he changed in the title to *Don Juan de Marana*. He tried to give *'couleur locale'* to his piece by introducing all the false ideas about Spain then current in France. He introduces the sudden, fatal love of the Romantics, and makes Don Juan a victim to it. He omits the second part of the legend and substitutes the repentance motif from *Faust* and the procession of ghosts from *Macbeth*.

Zorrilla goes back to Tirso for the basis of his play, but introduces many innovations from Dumas.

The rival Don Juan, the wager, and the list of victims of act one are taken from Dumas' third act, though the list goes back to the *Conviato*. Ines, the novice who leads Don Juan through love to redemption, is exactly the Sœur Marthe of Dumas. In act four Zorrilla follows the third act of Tirso. The great scene in Tirso's play, in which Don Juan supps with the dead Comendador, is the rock on which all the plays have broken. Dumas omits it, and in Zorrilla we miss the sublime courage of the original personage. The greatest innovations made by Dumas and Zorrilla are in the character of Don Juan, and in the spirit of the play. In Tirso, Don Juan is a young man whose life is based on two things, pleasure and his honor as a nobleman. The writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries make him a braggart, hypocrite, coward, and all around bad man, but entirely human. Dumas and Zorrilla, in addition to this, give him an infernal character that they may the better preach their sermon of redemption through love.

6. The Lesser *Hic*-Formulae in Roman Burial Inscriptions: their Development and Significance, by Professor J. E. Church, Jr., of the Nevada State University.

This study forms the continuation of an earlier paper on the *Situs*- and *Quiesco*-Formulae appearing in *Archiv*, XII, 2 (1901) S. 215-238, "Zur Phraseologie der lateinischen Grabinschriften."

7. The Mind of Pindar, by Professor Edward B. Clapp, of the University of California, President of the Association.

Pindar is a difficult author, not only because his poems abound in references to local circumstances which we cannot always understand, but also because he expressed the emotions and described the experiences of a social order which passed away during his lifetime. His style, too, is notoriously rugged and abrupt, and the loss of the music to which his odes were sung leaves even the rhythms uncertain. But the loftiness of Pindar's soul is always visible through the veil of difficulty, and it is well worth while to attempt to ascertain his views of human life and character.

Pindar's love of splendor has often been noted, but it is important to observe that he was never dazzled by the glamour of unjust wealth or power. It is "wealth mingled with pure virtue" that "bringeth opportunity for this and that." He addresses the mightiest sovereigns with the courteous frankness of an equal, and does not hesitate to admonish and even rebuke. Human achievement is limited at best; moderation, self-restraint, reverence, are the highest virtues. Sorrow and disappointment are inherent in the lot of humanity. "God alone is free from sorrow in heart." Men and gods are indeed of kindred nature, but "a power all distinct divideth us." Even such favorites of Heaven as Cadmus and Peleus must suffer. "Time hangeth treacherously over men's heads," waiting to bring us to ruin.

Destiny, however, is in Pindar no blind, irresponsible agency, standing outside the normal relation of cause and effect, but more often a mere concrete expression for the will of Zeus. In fact, Pindar's theology is probably the purest and noblest to be found in Greek poetry, — superior even to that of Aeschylus in that it is not darkened so constantly by the belief in an inherited curse. His moral standards, too, are unusually lofty. "The bitterest end followeth upon pleasure that transgresseth justice."

Sacrifice, or in Pindar's language "labor and expense," is essential to the highest human attainment. But neither labor nor instruction will suffice without native gifts. Birth and blood are all-important. Fame is conferred by the poet alone, who can redeem the failure even of unsuccessful valor.

The softer emotions of friendship and love are not entirely ignored by Pindar, though the theme of his odes and the habit of Greek poetry combine to render them less conspicuous than in most modern poetry. But the self-devotion of a friend has never been more beautifully portrayed than in the story of Castor and Polydeuces in the tenth Nemean, and the loves of Apollo and Cyrene, in the ninth Pythian, are related with a purity and reverence which would be difficult to match.

Even the mystery of life beyond the grave reveals its secret to the inspired servant of Apollo. The teaching of Pindar concerning a future state of happiness for the good, and of punishment for evil-doers, is far clearer, as well as nobler and more attractive, than in most ancient poetry. The well-known passages in the second Olympian, and in Fragments 129-133, are unequalled in beauty. How much Pindar owed to the Orphic teachings cannot now be determined.

8. The Words used by Victor Hugo in *Le Jour des Rois*, by Robert Dupouey, Assistant Professor of French, University of California.

This study is the beginning of a more general investigation which is to be extended to several other poems of Hugo, selected from the different periods of his activity. This analysis is intended to show that words do not suggest images in Hugo's mind, as many critics have said, but that images suggest words.

Before arriving at the meaning of a word, we have to open, as it were, two envelopes: first, the sound; and second, the grammatical individuality. But the meaning of the word is the most important of its elements; it is the word itself. Hugo cares less for the wrapper, for the outer garment, than for the word itself.

(a) It is true that sometimes, yielding to the magic of the sounds, he allows words to suggest themselves rather by their euphonic associations than by their meanings. In *Le Jour des Rois*, however, if we except, here and there, the necessary suggestions of the rhyme, we do not find that the sounds have any creative action.

(b) Hugo has not been often tempted to create new words, either by composition or by derivation.

(c) The poetry of Hugo is a continuous extension of meanings. Unbound by the lexicon, he gives a new signification to the old terms. Not only is it rare that a given word in his poems may be taken in the worn-out sense to which the public daily use has confined it; not only does Hugo awaken, in his use of many words, ideas and images which seem never to have been suggested by these words before; but also, even in this poem, one word means sometimes one thing, sometimes another, because the poet filled it sometimes with a certain image, sometimes with another.

The means employed by Hugo for animating a word with an image are the following:—

1. The use of the different *tropes*;
2. The coloring of words with suggestiveness, by their arrangement and connection in the sentence;
3. The realization of the etymological and full meaning of the words.

(d) It is not true that, in the course of his long enumeration, Hugo, after having very soon exhausted all the proper expressions, is afterwards obliged, as Hennequin says, to use only more and more indirect synonyms.

(e) The general color of the words in each distinct division of the poem depends on the general image which is always to be found in the very centre of that division.

9. The Pronominal Use of δ αὐτός in Plato, by Professor J. Elmore, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

The object of this paper is to show that in Plato δ αὐτός, in addition to its adjective, substantive, and adverbial functions, may also refer to a preceding substantive like an oblique case of the simple αὐτός, though not with precisely the same connotation.

That the construction is not improbable *a priori* is shown by the similar usage in other languages. In English "the same" has often this pronominal function. In Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, I. 425 we read, "Afterwards they flea him, and observing certain ceremonies about the flesh eat the same." Compare Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, I. I. 119, and the supplication of the Prayer Book that we may confess our sins "to the end that we may obtain forgiveness for the same." The same idiom is frequent in our modern speech, though apparently with a prevailing legal, commercial, or generally colloquial tinge. The German *derselbe* in this construction is so frequent that it hardly requires illustration, but for an example see the sentence from Steinthal quoted by Ries on the title-page of his book on Syntax. In Latin the usage has a double aspect. It is implied whenever *idem* represents a previous substantive with a second predicate, but it appears still more clearly when the oblique forms of *idem* are employed for the corresponding forms of *is*. According to Meader (*Lat. Pron.* pp. 195-6) this idiom occurs as early as Cornelius Nepos. Later "it found especial favor with the historians, chiefly during the period of the Silver Latin." Two examples are Nep. *Epam.* 10. 4 and Cic. *Cat. Mai.* 4. The usage in English, German, and Latin makes it reasonable to expect a similar construction in Greek.

It is also to be noted that these words,—*the same*, *derselbe*, *idem*—though for the most part adjectives and substantives, under certain conditions inevitably become pronominal. This occurs when they refer to a preceding substantive with which they precisely coincide in meaning, and when the context is such that there can be no other relation of identity than the one between the antecedent and the word which represents it. The pronominal function may of course arise in the absence of the latter condition, but it does so of necessity when this condition (along with the other) is present. Under the same conditions there seems to be no reason why δ αὐτός should not also become pronominal.

The examples where these conditions are present are first to be considered. The text (however editors may deal with it) is in each case the obvious manuscript tradition. Perhaps the most convincing single example is from the unauthentic *Sis.* 388 a (where the writer speaks of the players of odd and even) οὐδὲν ἐπιστάμενοι δὴ που περὶ τῶν ἀρτίων τε καὶ περιττῶν ὧν ἂν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ ταῖς αὐτῶν ἔχωσιν, ὅμως ἐπιτυχάνουσι λέγοντες περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τάληθῃ. This seems to be a conclusive example and sufficient of itself to establish the usage. There is no question of the text, and τῶν αὐτῶν, tried by all the tests, stands in the most perfect pronominal relation to the preceding substantive; αὐτῶν itself would not be more a pronoun. The other examples under this head (which there is not space to discuss in detail) are *de Iusto* 374 e, *Apol.* 24 a (reading τοῖς αὐτοῖς with B and T), *Rep.* 525 a, *Tim.* 59 d, 66 a, *Leg.* 797 b. There are certain other passages in which the construction should also be recognized, though there is

the possibility of a different interpretation. These are *Phaedo* 90 d, *Pol.* 267 c, *Tim.* 54 c, *Crat.* 390 c, *Hip. Min.* 367 c, *Rep.* 524 a, *Leg.* 967 b. In the last four examples *ὁ αὐτός* represents (like *idem*) a previous subject with a second predicate.

This construction may be applied to the interpretation of the much-discussed *πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν* of *Rep.* 397 b, which commentators uniformly regard as involving an ellipsis. In reality *τὴν αὐτὴν* is here a pronoun referring to the antecedent *λέξει*, the meaning being that if one uses properly the style appropriate to a good man, then "with respect to the same," correct recitation comes virtually to be in one harmony and likewise in a single rhythm. *πρὸς* has then its natural meaning, while for the correlation of *καὶ* with *καὶ δὴ καὶ* we may compare *Leg.* 709 c. In point of sense this interpretation permits of a straightforward statement of the two qualities that belong to the style under consideration; it is also in harmony with Plato's own exuberance of expression. The pronominal use of *ὁ αὐτός* is not confined to the Platonic writings; its development in the literature is to be the subject of another study.

10. A Study of *ᾄπα* in Plato, by H. R. Fairclough, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

This study, made for the Plato Lexicon, embraces every case of *ᾄπα* in the Platonic works. A few results are here noted. Of *ᾄπα μὴ* there are only eleven cases (slightly over one per cent) in all Plato. In lieu of *ᾄπα μὴ*, the simple *ᾄπα* calls for a negative answer much more commonly than for a positive. A frequent form of the double question is *ᾄπα . . . ἤ*, and both *ᾄπα* and *ᾄπα . . . ἤ* are used in indirect questions; *ᾄπα* stands by no means always at the beginning of a question. Aside from the numerous cases where it is introduced by *καὶ*, *ἀλλὰ*, *φέρε*, and other interjectional expressions, it appears from time to time in almost every possible place, from the second to the tenth, and sometimes stands at the very end of its clause.

11. The Character of the Hero in the Fourth Book of the *Aeneid*, by the same.

The paper discusses such criticism as the following:—

"How the man who wrote the lines placed in Dido's mouth could immediately afterwards speak of 'the good Aeneas, etc.,' is one of the puzzles of literature, and even the fact that the *Aeneid* was never finished does not explain so glaring an inconsistency." (Page, in the Introduction to his edition.)

"The episode of Dido has not in the *Aeneid* its proper psychological effect on the mind of Aeneas." (Glover, *Studies in Virgil*, p. 205.)

12. Two Notes on Propertius, by Professor B. O. Foster, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

(a) ii. 19. 23 f.

Haec igitur mihi sit lepores audacia mollis
excipere et stricto figere avem calamo.

Recent commentators agree in understanding the pentameter to refer to shooting birds with arrows. The following reasons were given in support of the discarded interpretation of Salmasius, who took *calamo* to mean a lime-rod:

1. Prop. iii. 13. 43 ff. a free translation of an epigram by Leonidas of Tarentum, uses *calamo* in this sense, as proved by the word *ἰξέρινος* in the epigram.

2. Prop. iv. 2. 33 f. uses *harundine* (a close synonym of *calamo*) in this sense.

3. The only other Propertian instance of *calamus* is iv. 2. 37, where it means fishing-rod.

4. The glosses, both *Latino-Graecae* and *Graeco-Latinae*, show that liming was the commonest mode of taking birds (cf. *Corp. Gloss. Lat.* II. p. 25, and p. 332), as does the fact that Appian called his work on fowling *ἰξερικά*.

5. There is no evidence, so far as I am aware, that the Romans employed bows and arrows for fowling. Such feats as are described by Accius (*ap. Cic. de Fin.* v. 32), Vergil (*Aen.* v. 513 ff.), and Silius Italicus (ii. 93 ff.), are of no value for determining an actual custom.

6. Where *calamus* is used, in other writers, in the sense of arrow, its meaning is shown by the context, which contains a word meaning bow, quiver, or the like, or in some equally unmistakable way lets us know that archery is meant.

7. There is nothing in the meaning of *stricto* or *figere* to preclude the arrow interpretation.

(b) iii. 9. 43 f.

Inter Callimachi sat erit placuisse libellos
et cecinisse modis, dure poeta, tuis.

Here *dure* is corrupt, and we should perhaps read *docte*, as at iii. 21, 26, and 28.

These notes form part of a paper appearing in *Classical Philology*, vol. II.

13. Survival of the Imperfect Indicative of the Latin *feri* in Italian, by Professor O. M. Johnston, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

An example of this imperfect is found in the *Paradiso* viii, 146. The text of Witte, Scartazzini, and Moore reads as follows:—

Ma voi torcete alla religione
Tal che *fia* nato a cingersi la spada.

In the editions of Fraticelli and Bianchi *fia* is replaced by *fu*. However, Petrocchi¹ cites the following examples of *nascere* used in the sense of *esser nato per qualche cosa*, as in the passage just cited from Dante, and in each case the imperfect indicative is required: *Era* nato all' affetto, e l' anno fatto diventar egoista loro. *Ero* nato per la poesia, per la pittura. Non *ero* nato per questo.

With reference to the use of *fia* in the Logudorese, one of the dialects of Sardinia, Meyer-Lübke says:² "Das Imperfektum *fia* geht vom Perfekt *fui* aus."

¹ *Dizionario Universale della Lingua Italiana*.

² *Italienische Grammatik*, Leipzig, 1890, 481. Compare also by the same author *Grammaire des Langues Romanes*, II, 262.

It certainly seems unnecessary to resort to an analogy to explain *fia* when its origin can be explained on a purely phonetic basis. There seems to be no reason why *fiēbat*, the imperfect of *fieri*, should not >*fia* just as *audiebat* > *udia* and *veniebat* > *venia*. Whether the imperfect *fia* used by Dante came from Tuscany or from Sardinia,¹ I see no objection to supposing that it was derived from *fiēbat*. We are not surprised at this survival of the imperfect indicative of *fieri* when we consider that other forms of this verb were widely used in early Italian as equivalents of the corresponding forms of *essere*.² In the *Divina Commedia*, for example, Dante uses the future of *fieri*³ more frequently than that of *essere*.

14. Shoshonean Dialects of California, by Professor A. L. Kroeber, of the University of California.

The great Shoshonean linguistic family, which in aboriginal times extended from Oregon to Texas and from Wyoming to the Pacific Ocean, occupied about one-fourth the area of the state of California. Comparative studies of published and newly collected vocabularies from various points in this territory show that the family is divisible into four branches of very unequal extent. These are the Plateau branch, occupying almost the whole of the Great Basin and territory to the east; the Southern California branch; the Kern River branch in California; and the Pueblo or Hopi branch in Arizona. The first of these held an area which has been constituted into several states. The territories of the last two were exceedingly restricted. The Plateau branch and the Southern California branch are each divisible into three well-marked groups, making a total of eight principal groups for the family. Six of these eight groups were represented within the limits of California. The dialectic differentiation of the family is therefore very much greater within the state than outside. The limits of Shoshonean territory in California are at many points widely different from what has generally been believed. The considerable degree of differentiation of the dialects into distinct groups shows the divisions to be of some antiquity, and makes it highly improbable that all the Shoshoneans in California are comparative newcomers, as has often been assumed. The Hopi of Arizona are an ancient offshoot from the primitive Shoshonean stock, without any direct connection with either Piman or Mexican languages. A comparison of all the Shoshonean groups with the principal groups of the supposed Piman and Nahuatl families, in place of the hitherto usual comparisons between selected single dialects, establishes the opinion that the three are only branches of a single family, the Uto-Aztekan of Brinton.

15. Style and Habit: a Note by Way of Suggestion, by Dr. B. P. Kurtz, of the University of California.

This paper is printed in full in *Modern Language Notes*.

¹ For Sardinian imperfects in *-ia* compare Meyer-Lübke, *Grammaire des Langues Romanes*, II, 254.

² For the extent of the mixing of the forms of *fieri* and *essere* compare Dr. G. A. Scartazzini's *Enciclopedia Dantesca*, under *essere*; Meyer-Lübke, *Italienische Grammatik*, 453; *id. Grammaire des Langues Romanes*, II, 236.

³ *Inf.* i, 106: *Di quell' umile Italia fia salute*.

16. The Old French Lay of *Eliduc*, by Professor John E. Matzke, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

The paper shows that this lay of Marie de France is based in its main outline on a duplication of the exile formula, which can be found in its simple form in the old French poem *Mainet* and in duplication in the *Song of Horn and Rimenkild* and Gautier d'Arras' poem on the adventures of *Ille et Galeron*. To this formula the resemblance motive as illustrated by the *Lai du Fraigne* and the *Roman de Galeran* was joined. This explanation of the Eliduc story gives a new angle for the study of what Gaston Paris has called "*The Legend of the Husband with Two Wives*," in mediaeval literature. It proves that the present solution of the Eliduc plot belongs to the original story.

To be published in *Modern Philology*, vol. V.

17. On Lucretius v, 1006, by Professor W. A. Merrill, of the University of California.

Improba navigii ratio tum caeca iacebat.

The authenticity of this verse was defended against the objections of all recent editors: I. The verse is not unnecessary and is not disturbing to the sense. Sentences occupying single verses are Lucretian, and this verse is not inconsistent with the context. II. *Improba* is a good Latin word and is properly applicable to the art of navigation. III. *Navigii* means "navigation," and the use of post-classic meanings of words is Lucretian. No other word for navigation was available. IV. The genitive in *-ii* is admissible in Lucretius through metrical necessity. It is doubtful if the form *navigi* ever occurs in Latin literature.

This paper is published in full in the *American Journal of Philology*, XXVIII, 66 ff.

18. The Bucolic Idylls of Theocritus, by Professor A. T. Murray, of Leland Stanford Jr. University.

This paper is printed in the *TRANSACTIONS*, page 135 ff.

19. Note on the Correlatives of *si*, by Professor H. C. Nutting, of the University of California.

This paper will appear in *Classical Philology*, II.

20. The "Clubbruian Ironrattian Islands" of Plautus' *Asinaria* 33, by Professor H. W. Prescott, of the University of California.

The paper was part of a longer article to be published shortly in the *American Journal of Philology* under the title "Notes and Queries on Utopias in Plautus."

21. The Plot-structure of the Sanskrit Drama, by Dr. A. W. Ryder, of the University of California.

This paper presented an abstract of the most important rules from the Sanskrit works on the dramatic art, in so far as these rules concern the structure of the plot, the character of hero and heroine, and the dominant sentiment.

22. *Anthologia Latina* (Riese), No. 285, by Professor H. K. Schilling, of the University of California.

The attempts of Luft (*Anz. f. d. Altertum*, XXIII, 392 ff.) and van Helten (*Beitr. zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur*, XXIX, 339 ff.) to force the Gothic words in the epigram into the metrical scheme of the classic Latin hexameter have led to violent emendations (Luft: *geils*; *scapi t ia gamatzia*) and highly improbable scanning (van Helten: *he / ils*; *scapi / ä mati / am*), without, after all, accomplishing their object; even van Helten's alleged "tadelloser Hexameter" closes with a dissyllable after a spondee. Metrical considerations have been urged to a quite unreasonable extent. The author of the epigram had not the requisite freedom of expression to construct a faultless verse; he could not choose the Gothic words to suit the metre, but had to take those most frequently heard at a *convivium barbarum*; and a glance at these words will show that no possible transposition would have improved the metre. We may grant that the author would not have introduced these words at all if they had not in a general way conformed with the movement of the hexameter; but we must reckon, on the one hand, with the laxity of prosodical practice in that late period, and on the other with the evident fitness, from the Roman point of view, of a somewhat barbarous hexameter composed of barbarian words.

Concerning the meaning of the Gothic words, only that of *scapia* is still in doubt. Luft's conjecture *geils*, besides being based upon erroneous premises, is as uncalled for as van Helten's scanning *he / ils*, for the reason that in post-classic times the *h* does occasionally make position with another consonant. Massmann's and van Helten's *scapia* "waiter" is an assumption *ad hoc*, and the alternative proposed by Massmann: *scapjan* = "bring" and adopted, with modifications as to the verbal form, by J. Grimm, Dietrich, Grabow, Möller, and Luft, is based upon evidence too modern to be admissible. Grimm's and Möller's emendation *scapjam* offers the simplest solution of the textual difficulty; but the verb should be taken in the sense of Lat. *haurire*, like O.H.G. *scepfen*. This optative would then be coördinate with the *matjam* and *drincam* proposed by Massmann and accepted by van Helten (*drincam* also by Grimm); the omission of the *m* in two cases and the misreading of it (or of its abbreviation) as *n* in the third case are the more easily explained because the words were in a language unknown to the copyists. Massmann's reading *jah*, finally, is unassailable.

As thus amended the line reads:—

Inter "heils" Goticum, "scapjam, matjam jah drincam"—

a ponderous spondaic verse, to be sure, but an acceptable one in the fifth or sixth century and under the circumstances referred to. The Gothic words correspond

to the modern phrases : " Your health ! Fill up your glass, eat, drink, and be merry ! " It is not impossible that, as van Helten suggests, the convivial exhortation there given formed a part of a popular Gothic drinking song ; Luft quotes the modern " Ça, Ça, geschmauset," with its refrain " Edite, bibite, collegiales," and other parallels might easily be cited.

23. Heinrich Heine as Prophet, by Professor J. H. Senger, of the University of California.

In the cemetery of Montmartre in the north of Paris lies buried what is mortal of Heinrich Heine. Since the 17th of February of this passing year fifty have sped over the grave of the poet who in spite of all his strictures on the people of the country of his birth and in spite of the vigorous protest on the part of his adversaries, wanted to be a German. For fifty years he has lain quietly in the hospitable soil of France, yet no living man's spirit is more alive in the German-speaking world of to-day than he is.

What Heine's spirit represents in the whole extent of the world's literature must be considered unique; really he seems to be Nature's *ἀπαξ λεγόμενον*. He is greater than Juvenal in the sovereignty of his thoughts — to such a degree that his irony often rises to the higher level of humor; his political insight is deeper than Voltaire's, because his human sympathies were greater; in the seriousness of his political attacks he resembles Aristophanes, who says so aptly

Τοῖς μὲν παιδαρίουσιν
ἔστι διδάσκαλος ὅστις φράζει, τοῖς ἡβώσιν δὲ ποιηταί.

— *Ranae* 1054.

And if this were not enough to mark him at once as a superior soul, there is added to all the qualities of genius the fact that he is one of Germany's greatest singers.

The quality of speech on which finally rests the claim of any poet to be called eminently lyric is the musical quality, musical speech in the sense in which the Greeks understood and cultivated it; a quality which has suffered immensely in modern times, especially in Germany, through the development of modern music.

There is still another character in which Heine appears; he exhibits a talent which is based on qualities of the mind which are absolutely hostile to a lyrical disposition, viz. the quality of the profoundest insight into and a passionless consideration of the facts of contemporary history, their actual sources and necessary consequences. And this all in the garb of a prose sparkling in all the brilliantly colored reflections of genius, resounding in all the harmonious chords of a melodic language, chatting, telling, blaming, praising, warning, prophesying.

Not without good reason has Heine been called the greatest journalist of the nineteenth century.

The frequent mention by German writers, favorable or unfavorable, of Heine's prophetic gift prompted a critical search which is based on Elster's edition of Heinrich Heine's *Sämliche Werke*. It yielded a number of passages which may be designated as prophetic regarding the future of French and German political, economic, and aesthetic life.

The author then quoted a number of the most striking ones.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

AHR — American Historical Review.
AJA — American Journal of Archaeology.
AJP — American Journal of Philology.
AJSL — American Journal of Semitic Languages.
AJT — American Journal of Theology.
Archiv — Archiv für latein. Lexikographie.
Bookm. — The Bookman.
CJ — Classical Journal.
CP — Classical Philology.
CR — Classical Review.
CSCP — Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.
ER — Educational Review.
GWUB — George Washington University Bulletin.
HSCP — Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.
HSPL — Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature.
IF — Indogermanische Forschungen.
JAOS — Journal of the American Oriental Society.

JBL — Journal of Biblical Literature.
JGP — Journal of Germanic Philology.
JHUC — Johns Hopkins University Circulars.
LL — Latin Leaflet.
MLA — Publications of the Modern Language Association.
MLN — Modern Language Notes.
MP — Modern Philology.
Nat. — The Nation.
NW — The New World.
PAPA — Proceedings of the American Philological Association.
PUB — Princeton University Bulletin.
SER — Southern Educational Review.
SR — School Review.
TAPA — Transactions of the American Philological Association.
UMS — University of Michigan Studies.
UPB — University of Pennsylvania Bulletin.
WRUB — Western Reserve University Bulletin.

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Prof. Henry F. Burton, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 1878.
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Prof. Edward Capps, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1889.
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Frank Carter, The College, Winchester, England. 1897.
Dr. Franklin Carter, Williamstown, Mass. 1871.
Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter, American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy (Via Vicenza 5). 1898.
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Miss Eva Channing, Hemenway Chambers, Boston, Mass. 1883.
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 Prof. Edgar A. Emens, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 1895.
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 Prof. Arthur P. Hall, Drury College, Springfield, Mo. 1886.
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 Prof. H. A. Hamilton, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. 1895.
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 Prof. William Fenwick Harris, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (8 Mercer Circle). 1901.
 Prof. J. E. Harry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1896.
 Dr. Carl A. Harström, The Folly, Norwalk, Conn. 1900.
 Prof. Samuel Hart, Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. 1871.
 Eugene W. Harter, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (121 Marlborough Road). 1901.
 Prof. Harold Ripley Hastings, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1905.
 Prof. Adeline Belle Hawes, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1902.
 Dr. Edward Southworth Hawes, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1888.
 Rev. Dr. Henry H. Haynes, 6 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass. 1900.
 Prof. F. M. Hazen, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1896.
 Prof. W. A. Heidel, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1900.
 Prof. F. B. R. Hellems, State University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 1900.
 Prof. Otto Heller, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1896.
 Nathan Wilbur Helm, Phillips Exeter Academy, 3 Marston Place, Exeter, N. H. 1900.
 Prof. Archer Wilmot Hendrick, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. 1904.
 Prof. George L. Hendrickson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1892.
 Adam Fremont Hendrix, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1904.
 Prof. John H. Hewitt, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1886.
 Prof. Joseph William Hewitt, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1905.
 Edwin H. Higley, Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1899.
 Prof. Henry T. Hildreth, Roanoke College, Salem, Va. 1896.
 Prof. James M. Hill, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa. 1900.
 Dr. Gertrude Hirst, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1902.
 Harwood Hoadley, 140 West 13th St., New York, N. Y. 1903.
 Archibald L. Hodges, Wadleigh High School, 114th St., near 7th Ave., New York, N. Y. 1899.
 Prof. Arthur W. Hodgman, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (325 West 10th Ave.). 1896.
 Dr. Charles Hoeing, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 1899.

- Prof. Horace A. Hoffman, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind. 1893.
Dr. D. H. Holmes, Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (878 Driggs Ave.). 1900.
Prof. W. D. Hooper, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1894.
Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (299 Lawrence St.). 1883.
Prof. Joseph Clark Hoppin, 304 Sears Bld., Boston, Mass. 1900.
Prof. William A. Houghton, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1892.
Prof. Albert A. Howard, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (12 Walker St.). 1892.
Prof. George E. Howes, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1896.
Prof. Frank G. Hubbard, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1896.
Prof. J. H. Huddilston, University of Maine, Orono, Me. 1898.
Prof. Walter Hullahen, Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn. 1904.
Prof. Milton W. Humphreys, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 1871.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1903.
Dr. George B. Hussey, East Orange, N. J. 1887.
Prof. Frederick L. Hutson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1902.
Prof. J. W. D. Ingersoll, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (311 Crown St.). 1897.
Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1884.
Dr. Carl Newell Jackson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (24 Beck Hall). 1905.
Prof. George E. Jackson, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. (4400 Morgan St.). 1890.
Prof. M. W. Jacobus, Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn. (14 Marshall St.). 1893.
Prof. Hans C. G. von Jagemann, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (113 Walker St.). 1882.
Dr. Samuel A. Jeffers, State Normal School, California, Pa. 1904.
Dr. Charles W. L. Johnson, 10 South St., Baltimore, Md. 1897.
Prof. William H. Johnson, Denison University, Granville, O. 1895.
Prof. Eva Johnston, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1902.
Dr. George W. Johnston, University of Toronto, Toronto, Can. 1895.
Charles Hodge Jones, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1906.
Prof. J. C. Jones, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1902.
Prof. George Dwight Kellogg, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (10 Nassau St.). 1897.
Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1890.
Dr. Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (College Hall). 1903.
Prof. John B. Kieffer, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. 1889.
Frederick A. King, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O. 1906.
Prof. William Hamilton Kirk, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. 1898.
Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 1887.
Prof. J. C. Kirtland, Jr., Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1895.
Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (9 Hilliard St.). 1884.

- Dr. William H. Klapp, Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1324 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1894.
- Prof. Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1737 Sedgwick Ave.). 1892.
- Charles S. Knox, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. 1889.
- Miss Lucile Kohn, 1138 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 1905.
- Prof. William H. Kruse, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1905.
- Prof. A. G. Laird, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1890.
- Prof. William A. Lamberton, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1888.
- Prof. W. B. Langsdorf, 189 Kokutajimura, Hiroshima, Japan. 1895.
- Prof. Charles R. Lanman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (9 Farrar St.). 1877.
- Lewis H. Lapham, 8 Bridge St., New York, N. Y. 1880.
- Prof. William Cranston Lawton, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y. (224 Willoughby Ave.). 1888.
- Prof. Abby Leach, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1888.
- Dr. Arthur G. Leacock, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1899.
- Dr. Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. (512 West 151st St.). 1895.
- Dr. J. T. Lees, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. 1888.
- Dr. Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. 1905.
- Prof. Thomas B. Lindsay, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1880.
- Prof. Charles Edgar Little, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn. 1902.
- Miss Dale Livingstone, State Normal School, California, Pa. 1902.
- Prof. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1888.
- Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 1900.
- Prof. F. M. Longanecker, Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va. 1906.
- Prof. George D. Lord, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1887.
- D. O. S. Lowell, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass. 1894.
- Prof. Frederick Lutz, Albion College, Albion, Mich. 1883.
- Prof. Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1890.
- Prof. Walton Brooks McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (College Hall). 1901.
- Prof. J. H. McDaniels, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1871.
- Prof. A. St. Clair Mackenzie, State College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 1901.
- Prof. George F. McKibben, Denison University, Granville, O. 1885.
- Miss Harriett E. McKinstry, Lake Erie College, Painesville, O. 1881.
- Miss Charlotte F. McLean, 277 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1906.
- Pres. George E. MacLean, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. (603 College St.). 1891.
- Prof. Grace H. Macurdy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1894.
- Robert L. McWhorter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1906.
- Prof. David Magie, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (12 Nassau St.). 1901.
- Dr. H. W. Magoun, 70 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass. 1891.
- Prof. D. J. Maguire, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. 1906.
- Pres. J. H. T. Main, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1891.

- Prof. J. Irving Manatt, Brown University, Providence, R. I. (15 Keene St.). 1875.
- Prof. John M. Manly, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1896.
- Prof. Richard Clarke Manning, Kenyon College, Gambier, O. 1905.
- Prof. F. A. March, Sr., Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1869.
- Prof. Allan Marquand, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1891.
- Prof. Winfred R. Martin, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. 1879.
- Miss Ellen F. Mason, 1 Walnut St., Boston, Mass. 1885.
- Dr. Maurice W. Mather, 41 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass. 1894.
- Prof. Clarence Linton Meader, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1902.
- Prof. Frank Ivan Merchant, 19 Thomas St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 1898.
- Ernest Loren Meritt, 435 Elm St., New Haven, Conn. 1903.
- Prof. Elmer T. Merrill, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. 1883.
- Dr. Truman Michelson, Ridgefield, Conn. (R. F. D. 48.) 1900.
- Prof. Alfred W. Milden, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va. 1903.
- Prof. C. W. E. Miller, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1892.
- Prof. Walter Miller, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 1900.
- Prof. Clara Millerd, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1902.
- Dr. Richard A. v. Minckwitz, De Witt Clinton High School, New York, N. Y. (Amsterdam Ave. and 102d St.). 1895.
- Charles A. Mitchell, Asheville School, Asheville, N. C. 1893.
- Prof. Annie Sybil Montague, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1906.
- Prof. Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (112 Brattle St.). 1889.
- Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1888.
- Prof. George F. Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (3 Divinity Ave.). 1885.
- Prof. J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1887.
- Prof. Lewis B. Moore, Howard University, Washington, D. C. 1896.
- Paul E. More, 265 Springdale Ave., East Orange, N. J. 1896.
- Prof. James H. Morgan, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. 1897.
- Prof. Morris H. Morgan, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (45 Garden St.). 1887.
- Prof. Edward P. Morris, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (53 Edgehill Road). 1886.
- Prof. Lewis F. Mott, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1898.
- Prof. George F. Mull, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. 1896.
- Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1892.
- Prof. Francis Philip Nash, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1872.
- Dr. K. P. R. Neville, 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1902.
- Dr. Charles B. Newcomer, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 1900.
- Prof. Barker Newhall, Kenyon College, Gambier, O. 1891.
- Prof. Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1888.
- Prof. William A. Nitze, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1902.
- Prof. Richard Norton, Rome, Italy. 1897.
- Prof. George N. Olcott, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (438 W. 116th St.). 1899.

- Prof. Edward T. Owen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1896.
 Prof. W. B. Owen, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1875.
 Prof. William A. Packard, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1872.
 Prof. Elizabeth H. Palmer, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1902.
 Prof. Charles P. Parker, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (1075 Massachusetts Ave.). 1884.
 Prof. James M. Paton, 65 Sparks St., Cambridge, Mass. 1887.
 John Patterson, Louisville High School, Louisville, Ky. (1117 Fourth St.). 1900.
 Dr. Charles Peabody, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. (197 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.). 1894.
 Dr. Mary Bradford Peaks, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1905.
 Dr. Arthur Stanley Pease, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1906.
 Prof. E. M. Pease, 31 E. 17th St., New York, N. Y. 1887.
 Prof. Tracy Peck, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1871.
 Miss Frances Pellett, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Kelly Hall). 1893.
 Dr. Daniel A. Penick, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1902.
 Prof. Charles W. Peppler, Emory College, Oxford, Ga. 1899.
 Albert S. Perkins, Dorchester Centre High School, Boston, Mass. 1907.
 Dr. Elizabeth Mary Perkins, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1904.
 Prof. Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University (College for Women), Cleveland, O. 1892.
 Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (191 Farnam Hall). 1879.
 Prof. Edward D. Perry, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (542 West 114th St.). 1882.
 Prof. John Pickard, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1893.
 Dr. William Taggard Piper, 179 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. 1885.
 Prof. Perley Oakland Place, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 1906.
 Prof. Samuel Ball Platner, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. (24 Cornell St.). 1885.
 Prof. William Porter, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. 1888.
 Prof. Edwin Post, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 1886.
 Prof. Franklin H. Potter, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 1898.
 Henry Preble, 42 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y. 1882.
 Prof. William K. Prentice, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (12 Nassau St.). 1895.
 Prof. Ferris W. Price, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. 1895.
 Prof. Benjamin F. Prince, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. 1893.
 Prof. Robert S. Radford, Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y. 1900.
 Prof. Edward Kennard Rand, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (107 Lake View Ave.). 1902.
 Prof. Charles B. Randolph, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. 1905.
 Prof. Edwin Moore Rankin, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1905.
 Prof. John W. Redd, Centre College, Danville, Ky. 1885.
 Prof. A. G. Rembert, Woford College, Spartanburg, S. C. 1902.
 Prof. Horatio M. Reynolds, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (85 Trumbull St.). 1884.

- Dr. Ernst Riess, De Witt Clinton High School, New York, N. Y. (221 W. 113th St.). 1895.
- Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1895.
- Dr. Arthur W. Roberts, Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass. 1884.
- Dr. David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1905.
- Dr. James J. Robinson, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. 1902.
- Prof. W. A. Robinson, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J. 1888.
- Prof. Joseph C. Rockwell, Buchtel College, Akron, O. 1896.
- Prof. F. E. Rockwood, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. 1885.
- George B. Rogers, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1902.
- Prof. John C. Rolfe, American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy (Via Vicenza 5). 1890.
- C. A. Rosegrant, Potsdam State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y. 1902.
- Prof. Clarence F. Ross, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. 1902.
- Prof. August Rupp, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1902.
- Dr. Julius Sachs, Classical School for Girls, 38 West Fifty-ninth St., New York, N. Y. 1875.
- Benjamin H. Sanborn, Wellesley, Mass. 1890.
- Prof. Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1227 Washtenaw Ave.). 1899.
- Prof. Myron R. Sanford, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1894.
- Miss Catharine Saunders, 417 W. 120th St., New York, N. Y. 1900.
- Joseph H. Sawyer, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. 1897.
- Prof. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O. 1882.
- Prof. J. J. Schlicher, State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind. 1901.
- Prof. H. Schmidt-Wartenberg, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1894.
- Edmund F. Schreiner, 486 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 1900.
- Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, Yonkers, N. Y. (150 Woodworth Ave.). 1880.
- Prof. John Adams Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (2030 Orrington Ave.). 1898.
- Miss Annie N. Scribner, 1823 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill. 1900.
- Prof. Henry S. Scribner, Western University of Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, Pa. 1889.
- Prof. Helen M. Searles, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1893.
- Charles D. Seely, State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y. 1888.
- Prof. William J. Seelye, Wooster University, Wooster, O. 1888.
- J. B. Sewall, Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass. 1871.
- Prof. Thomas Day Seymour, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (34 Hillhouse Ave.). 1873.
- Prof. Charles H. Shannon, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 1900.
- Prof. R. H. Sharp, Jr., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. (College Park P.O.). 1897.
- Prof. J. A. Shaw, Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass. 1876.
- Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1906.
- Prof. Edward S. Sheldon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (11 Francis Ave.). 1881.
- Prof. F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1900.
- Prof. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1887.

- Prof. Grant Showerman, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1900.
 Dr. Edgar S. Shumway, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (472 E. 18th St.). 1885.
 Prof. E. G. Sihler, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. 1876.
 Prof. Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1906.
 Prof. Herbert D. Simpson, Central Normal School, Lockhaven, Pa. 1905.
 Prof. Charles F. Sitterly, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. 1902.
 Prof. M. S. Slaughter, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1887.
 Pres. Andrew Sledd, University of Florida, Lake City, Fla. 1904.
 Principal M. C. Smart, Littleton, N. H. 1900.
 Prof. Charles Forster Smith, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1883.
 Prof. Charles S. Smith, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. (2122 H St.). 1895.
 Prof. Clement L. Smith, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1882.
 Prof. Harry de Forest Smith, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1899.
 Prof. Josiah R. Smith, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (950 Madison Ave.). 1885.
 Prof. Kirby F. Smith, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1897.
 Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth [Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (91 Walker St.)]. 1886.
 Dr. George C. S. Southworth, Gambier, O. 1883.
 Prof. Edward H. Spieker, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (915 Edmondson Ave.). 1884.
 Dr. Sidney G. Stacey, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (177 Woodruff Ave.). 1901.
 Eric Arthur Starbuck, Worcester, Mass. 1904.
 Miss Josephine Stary, Fuller Building, New York, N. Y. 1899.
 Prof. Wallace N. Stearns, Wesley College of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. 1907.
 Prof. R. B. Steele, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (2401 West End). 1893.
 Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (2 South Ave.). 1885.
 Prof. F. H. Stoddard, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. 1890.
 Prof. Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1901.
 Prof. E. H. Sturtevant, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. 1901.
 Dr. Charles W. Super, Ohio University, Athens, O. 1881.
 Prof. William F. Swahlen, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 1904.
 Dr. Marguerite Sweet, 13 Ten Bronck St., Albany, N. Y. 1892.
 Prof. Frank B. Tarbell, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1882.
 Prof. Joseph R. Taylor, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1902.
 Prof. Julian D. Taylor, Colby University, Waterville, Me. 1890.
 Prof. Glanville Terrell, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. 1898.
 Prof. William E. Thompson, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. 1877.
 Dr. Charles H. Thurber, 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 1901.
 Prof. Fitz Gerald Tisdall, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1889.
 Prof. Henry A. Todd, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1887.

- Prof. H. C. Tolman, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 1889.
Prof. Edward M. Tomlinson, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y. 1885.
Dr. Oliver S. Tonks, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1903.
Prof. J. A. Tufts, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1898.
Prof. Milton H. Turk, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1896.
Prof. Esther B. Van Deman, The Woman's College, Baltimore, Md. 1899.
Prof. LaRue Van Hook, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1905.
Addison Van Name, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (121 High St.). 1869.
Prof. N. P. Vlachos, Temple College, Philadelphia, Pa. 1903.
Prof. Frank Vogel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. 1904.
Dr. W. H. Wait, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1893.
Dr. John W. H. Walden, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1889.
Prof. Arthur T. Walker, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1895.
Dr. Alice Walton, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1894.
Prof. Harry Barnes Ward, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 1905.
Dr. Edwin G. Warner, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. (56 Montgomery Place). 1897.
Andrew McCorrie Warren, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders' Court, London. 1892.
Prof. Minton Warren, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (105 Irving St.). 1874.
Prof. William E. Waters, New York University, University Heights, N. Y. (604 West 115th St.). 1885.
Dr. John C. Watson, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1902.
Dr. Helen L. Webster, Farmington, Conn. 1890.
Prof. Raymond Weeks, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1902.
Prof. Charles Heald Weller, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. 1903.
Dr. Mary C. Welles, Newington, Conn. 1898.
Prof. Andrew F. West, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1886.
Prof. J. H. Westcott, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1891.
Prof. J. B. Weston, Christian Biblical Institute, Stanfordville, N. Y. 1869.
Prof. Monroe Nichols Wetmore, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1906.
Prof. L. B. Wharton, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 1888.
Prof. Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1899.
Prof. James R. Wheeler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1885.
Prof. G. M. Whicher, Normal College, New York, N. Y. (507 West 111th St.). 1891.
Dr. Andrew C. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (424 Dryden Road). 1886.
Prof. John Williams White, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (18 Concord Ave.). 1874.
Miss Mabel Whiteside, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, College Park, Va. 1906.
Vice-Chancellor B. Lawton Wiggins, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. 1892.
Prof. Alexander M. Wilcox, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1884.
Prof. Henry D. Wild, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1898.
Charles R. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind. (1005 N. Meridian St.). 1887.

- Prof. George A. Williams, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. (136 Thompson St.). 1891.
- Prof. Mary G. Williams, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1899.
- Dr. Gwendolen B. Willis, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. 1906.
- Prof. Harry Langford Wilson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1898.
- Dr. John G. Winter, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1906.
- Dr. J. D. Wolcott, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1898.
- Prof. Henry Wood, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1884.
- Dr. Willis Patten Woodman, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1901.
- Prof. Frank E. Woodruff, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1887.
- C. C. Wright, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 1902.
- Prof. Ellsworth D. Wright, Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. 1898.
- Dr. Henry B. Wright, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (86 Connecticut Hall). 1903.
- Prof. Henry P. Wright, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (128 York St.). 1883.
- Prof. John Henry Wright, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1874.
- Herbert H. Yeames, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1906.
- Prof. Clarence H. Young, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (312 West 88th St.). 1890.
- Mrs. Richard Mortimer Young, National Cathedral School, Washington, D. C. 1906.
- Prof. R. B. Youngman, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1901.

[Number of Members, 516.]

WESTERN BRANCH.

MEMBERS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF
THE PACIFIC COAST.

(ESTABLISHED 1899.)

Membership in the American Philological Association prior to the organization of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast is indicated by a date earlier than 1900.

- Albert H. Allen, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2425 Virginia St.). 1900.
Prof. James T. Allen, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2243 College Ave.). 1898.
Prof. Louis F. Anderson, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. (364 Boyer Ave.). 1887.
Prof. M. B. Anderson, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1901.
Prof. H. T. Archibald, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal. 1901.
Prof. Henry H. Armstrong, Whitworth College, Tacoma, Wash. 1906.
Prof. William F. Badè, Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal. 1903.
Prof. C. B. Bradley, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2639 Durant Ave.). 1900.
Dr. Carlos Bransby, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2323 College Ave.). 1903.
Rev. William A. Brewer, St. Matthew's Hall, San Mateo, Cal. 1900.
B. H. Cerf, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1903.
Prof. Samuel A. Chambers, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2223 Ather-ton St.). 1900.
John A. Child, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Cloyne Court). 1906.
Prof. J. E. Church, Jr., University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1901.
Prof. Edward B. Clapp, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. 1886.
Prof. John T. Clark, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2214 Russell St.). 1906.
Prof. W. A. Cooper, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. (1111 Emerson St.). 1901.
J. Allen De Cou, Monrovia, Cal. 1900.
Ludwig J. Demeter, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (1300 Grove St.). 1903.
Monroe E. Deutsch, High School, Berkeley, Cal. 1904.
Henry B. Dewing, High School, Berkeley, Cal. 1903.
Prof. Robert Dupouey, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2301 Hearst Ave.). 1906.
Prof. J. Elmore, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1900.
Prof. H. Rushton Fairclough, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1887.

- Prof. W. S. Ferguson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Cloyne Court). 1899.
- Prof. Ewald Flügel, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1900.
- Prof. Benjamin O. Foster, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1899.
- Prof. P. J. Frein, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (University Station, Box 104). 1900.
- Prof. John Fryer, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2620 Durant Ave.). 1900.
- Dr. John Gamble, Haywards, Cal. 1902.
- Prof. Charles M. Gayley, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2328 Piedmont Ave.). 1895.
- Charles B. Gleason, High School, San José, Cal. 1900.
- Dr. Pliny E. Goddard, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2523 Hilgard Ave.). 1902.
- Walter H. Graves, High School, Oakland, Cal. (1428 Seventh Ave.). 1900.
- Miss Rebecca T. Greene, Palo Alto, Cal. 1900.
- Prof. James O. Griffin, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 144). 1896.
- Prof. A. S. Haggett, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1901.
- Prof. Walter Morris Hart, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2255 Piedmont Ave.). 1903.
- Prof. George Hempl, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1895.
- Miss F. Hodgkinson, Lowell High School, San Francisco, Cal. 1903.
- M. C. James, High School, Berkeley, Cal. 1900.
- Prof. Oliver M. Johnston, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1900.
- Winthrop L. Keep, Mills College, Alameda Co., Cal. 1900.
- Dr. Alfred L. Kroeber, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1902.
- Dr. Benjamin P. Kurtz, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1906.
- Prof. A. F. Lange, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2629 Haste St.). 1900.
- Dr. Ivan M. Linforth, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2116 Bancroft Way). 1903.
- Prof. E. W. Martin, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. (727 Cowper St.). 1903.
- Miss Gertrude H. Mason, Berkeley, Cal. (2627 Channing Way). 1906.
- Prof. John E. Matzke, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 105). 1900.
- Prof. William A. Merrill, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2609 College Ave.). 1886.
- Francis O. Mower, High School, Napa, Cal. 1900.
- Dr. E. J. Murphy, Tarlac, Tarlac Province, Philippine Islands. 1900.
- Prof. Augustus T. Murray, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1887.
- Prof. A. G. Newcomer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. 1902.
- Rabbi Jacob Nieto, San Francisco, Cal. (1719 Bush St.). 1900.

- Prof. George R. Noyes, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2249 College Ave.). 1901.
- Prof. H. C. Nutting, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Box 272). 1900.
- Dr. Charles J. O'Connor, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2545 Benvenue Ave.). 1900.
- Dr. Andrew Oliver, High School, Yreka, Cal. 1900.
- Clarence Paschall, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2615 Virginia St.). 1903.
- Dr. Torsten Petersson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1905.
- Dr. William Popper, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (The Berkshire). 1905.
- Prof. Henry W. Prescott, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2525 Etna St.). 1899.
- Prof. Clifton Price, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (University Terrace). 1899.
- E. K. Putnam, Davenport, Ia. 1901.
- Miss Cecilia Raymond, Berkeley, Cal. (2407 S. Atherton St.). 1900.
- Prof. Karl G. Rendtorff, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. (1130 Bryant St.). 1900.
- Prof. Leon J. Richardson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1895.
- Dr. Arthur W. Ryder, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2243 Piedmont Ave.). 1902.
- Prof. H. K. Schilling, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2316 Le Conte Ave.). 1901.
- Prof. F. G. G. Schmidt, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 1900.
- Prof. Colbert Searles, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 281). 1901.
- Prof. Henry Senger, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (1429 Spruce St.). 1900.
- S. S. Seward, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 771). 1902.
- Prof. Macy M. Skinner, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1906.
- Prof. David Thomson, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1902.
- Pres. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1879.
- Prof. Edward A. Wicher, San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Cal. 1906.

[Number of Members, 79. Total, 516 + 79 = 595.]

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 Brunswick, Me.: Bowdoin College Library.
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 Buffalo, N. Y.: The Buffalo Library.
 Burlington, Vt.: Library of the University of Vermont.
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 Chicago, Ill.: Public Library.
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 Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Library.
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 Minneapolis, Minn.: Athenæum Library.
 Minneapolis, Minn.: Library of the University of Minnesota.
 Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Library.
 Newton Centre, Mass.: Library of Newton Theological Institution.
 New York, N. Y.: New York Public Library.
 New York, N. Y.: Library of Columbia University.
 New York, N. Y.: Library of the College of the City of New York.
 New York, N. Y.: Union Theological Seminary Library (700 Park Ave.).
 Olivet, Mich.: Olivet College Library.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: American Philosophical Society.
 Philadelphia, Pa.: The Library Company of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.: The Mercantile Library.
Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Library.
Pittsburg, Pa.: Carnegie Library.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Vassar College Library.
Providence, R. I.: Brown University Library.
Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester University Library.
Stanford University, Cal.: Leland Stanford Jr. University Library.
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Toronto, Can.: University of Toronto Library.
University of Virginia, Va.: University Library.
Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Library.
Washington, D. C.: Library of the Catholic University of America.
Washington, D. C.: United States Bureau of Education.
Wellesley, Mass.: Wellesley College Library.
Worcester, Mass.: Free Public Library.

[Number of subscribing institutions, 60.]

TO THE FOLLOWING LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS THE TRANSACTIONS ARE
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American School of Classical Studies, Athens.
American School of Classical Studies, Rome (Via Vicenza 5).
British Museum, London.
Royal Asiatic Society, London.
Philological Society, London.
Society of Biblical Archæology, London.
Indian Office Library, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
University Library, Cambridge, England.
Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Trinity College Library, Dublin, Ireland.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai.
Japan Asiatic Society, Yokohama.
Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
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University of Upsala, Sweden.
Stadsbiblioteket, Göteborg, Sweden.
Russian Imperial Academy, St. Petersburg.
Austrian Imperial Academy, Vienna.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence, Italy.

Reale Accademia delle Scienze, Turin.
 Société Asiatique, Paris, France.
 Athénée Oriental, Louvain, Belgium.
 Curatorium of the University, Leyden, Holland.
 Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia, Java.
 Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin, Germany.
 Royal Saxon Academy of Sciences, Leipsic.
 Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Munich.
 Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Halle.
 Library of the University of Bonn.
 Library of the University of Freiburg in Baden.
 Library of the University of Giessen.
 Library of the University of Jena.
 Library of the University of Königsberg.
 Library of the University of Leipsic.
 Library of the University of Toulouse.
 Library of the University of Tübingen.
 Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople.
 Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

[Number of foreign institutions, 43.]

TO THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN JOURNALS THE TRANSACTIONS ARE ANNUALLY
 SENT, GRATIS.

Athenæum, London.
 Classical Review, London.
 Revue Critique, Paris.
 Revue de Philologie, Paris (Adrien Krebs, 11 Rue de Lille).
 Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique, à la Sorbonne, Paris.
 Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, Berlin.
 Deutsche Literaturzeitung, Berlin.
 Indogermanische Forschungen, Strassburg (K. J. Trübner).
 Literarisches Centralblatt, Leipsic.
 Musée Belge, Liège, Belgium (Prof. Waltzing, 9 Rue du Parc).
 Neue philologische Rundschau, Gotha (F. A. Perthes).
 Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie, Berlin.
 Rivista di Filologia, Turin (Ermanno Loescher).
 Bolletino di Filologia Classica, Via Vittorio Amadeo ii, Turin.
 Biblioteca delle Scuole Italiane, Naples (Dr. A. G. Amatucci, Corso Umberto
 I, 106).
 Zeitschrift für die österr. Gymnasien, Vienna (Prof. J. Golling, Maximilians-
 Gymnasium).
 L'Université Catholique, Lyons (Prof. A. Lepitre, 10 Avenue de Noailles).
 La Cultura, Rome, Via dei Sediari 16A.

[Total (595 + 60 + 43 + 1 + 18) = 717.]

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I. — NAME AND OBJECT.

1. This Society shall be known as "The American Philological Association."
2. Its object shall be the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge.

ARTICLE II. — OFFICERS.

1. The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Curator, and a Treasurer.
2. There shall be an Executive Committee of ten, composed of the above officers and five other members of the Association.
3. All the above officers shall be elected at the last session of each annual meeting.

ARTICLE III. — MEETINGS.

1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association in the city of New York, or at such other place as at a preceding annual meeting shall be determined upon.
2. At the annual meeting, the Executive Committee shall present an annual report of the progress of the Association.
3. The general arrangements of the proceedings of the annual meeting shall be directed by the Executive Committee.
4. Special meetings may be held at the call of the Executive Committee, when and where they may decide.

ARTICLE IV. — MEMBERS.

1. Any lover of philological studies may become a member of the Association by a vote of the Executive Committee and the payment of five dollars as initiation fee, which initiation fee shall be considered the first regular annual fee.
2. There shall be an annual fee of three dollars from each member, failure in payment of which for two years shall *ipso facto* cause the membership to cease.
3. Any person may become a life member of the Association by the payment of fifty dollars to its treasury, and by vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V. — SUNDRIES.

1. All papers intended to be read before the Association must be submitted to the Executive Committee before reading, and their decision regarding such papers shall be final.
2. Publications of the Association, of whatever kind, shall be made only under the authorization of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI. — AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any regular meeting subsequent to that in which they have been proposed.

AMENDMENT I. Besides the officers named in Article II, there shall also be an Assistant Secretary, to assist the Secretary during the sessions of the Association, but not to be a member of the Executive Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

CERTAIN matters of administration not specifically provided for in the Constitution have been determined from time to time by special votes of the Association, or of its Executive Committee. The more important of these actions still in force are as follows :—

1. WINTER MEETINGS. On September 19, 1904, the Association, which had been accustomed to hold its annual meetings in the month of July, voted, "That, by way of experiment, the next two meetings of the Association be held during Convocation Week in 1905 and 1906" (PROCEEDINGS, XXXV, li). At the second of the annual meetings under this vote, held at Washington, January 2-4, 1907, it was voted "That until further notice the Association continue the practice of a winter meeting, to be held between Christmas and New Year's, if possible in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America" (above, p. xi).

2. NOMINATING COMMITTEE. On July 8, 1903, the Association, in session at New Haven, voted to establish a permanent Nominating Committee of five members, one of whom retires each year after five years of service, and is replaced by a successor named by the President of the Association. By the terms of the vote the question of final approval or disapproval of this plan will come before the Association in 1908 (XXXIV, xix, xlv). The present membership of the Committee is as follows :—

Professor Samuel Hart, *Chairman*.
Professor Milton W. Humphreys.
Professor Martin L. D'Ooge.
Professor Herbert Weir Smyth.
Professor Samuel Ball Platner.

3. PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST. On July 5, 1900, the Association, in session at Madison, accepted the recommendation of the Executive Committee defining the terms of affiliation between the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast and the American Philological Association (XXXI, xxix; cf. XXXII, lxxii).

4. SALARY OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER. In July, 1901, the Executive Committee fixed the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer at \$300, to include any outlay for clerical assistance (XXXII, lxxii).

5. PUBLISHING CONTRACT. The contract with Messrs. Ginn & Co. has been renewed July 1, 1906, by authority of the Executive Committee, on the same terms as for the preceding lustrum (cf. XXXII, lxxii).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THE annually published PROCEEDINGS of the American Philological Association contain, in their present form, the programme and minutes of the annual meeting, brief abstracts of papers read, reports upon the progress of the Association, and lists of its officers and members.

The annually published TRANSACTIONS give the full text of such articles as the Executive Committee decides to publish. The PROCEEDINGS are bound with them as an Appendix.

For the contents of Volumes I—XXXII inclusive, see Volume XXXIV, pp. cxliii ff.

The contents of the last five volumes are as follows:—

1902.— Volume XXXIII.

Earle, M. L.: Studies in Sophocles's *Trachinians*.

Morgan, M. H.: Remarks on the water supply of ancient Rome.

Richardson, L. J.: On certain sound properties of the Sapphic strophe as employed by Horace.

Shipley, F. W.: Numeral corruptions in a ninth century Ms of Livy.

Steele, R. B.: Some forms of complemental sentences in Livy.

Prentice, W. K.: Fragments of an early Christian liturgy in Syrian inscriptions.

Allen, J. T.: On the so-called iterative optative in Greek.

Wheeler, B. I.: Herodotus's account of the battle of Salamis.

Perrin, P.: The Nikias of Pasiphon and Plutarch.

Hempl, G.: The Duenos inscription.

Proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual session, Schenectady, 1902.

Proceedings of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1901.

1903.— Volume XXXIV.

Moore, F. G.: Studies in Tacitean ellipsis: descriptive passages.

Goodell, T. D.: Word-accent in Catullus's galliambics.

Brownson, C. L.: The succession of Spartan nauarchs in *Hellenica* I.

Prescott, H. W.: Magister curiae in Plautus's *Aulularia* 107.

Miller, C. W. E.: Hephaestion and the anapaest in the Aristophanic trimeter.

Radford, R. S.: The Latin monosyllables in their relation to accent and quantity.

A study in the verse of Terence.

March, F. A. : Three new types.

Proceedings of the thirty-fifth annual meeting, New Haven, 1903.

Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1902.

1904. — Volume XXXV.

Ferguson, W. S. : Historical value of the twelfth chapter of Plutarch's *Life of Pericles*.

Botsford, G. W. : On the distinction between *Comitia* and *Concilium*.

Radford, R. S. : Studies in Latin accent and metric.

Johnson, C. W. L. : The *Accentus* of the ancient Latin grammarians.

Bolling, G. M. : The *Çāntikalpa* of the Atharva-Veda.

Rand, E. K. : Notes on Ovid.

Goebel, J. : The etymology of *Mephistopheles*.

Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Proceedings of the fifth and sixth annual meetings of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1903, 1904.

1905. — Volume XXXVI.

Sanders, H. A. : The *Oxyrhynchus* epitome of Livy and Reinhold's lost chronicon.

Meador, C. L. : Types of sentence structure in Latin prose writers.

Stuart, D. R. : The reputed influence of the *dies natalis* in determining the inscription of restored temples.

Bennett, C. E. : The ablative of association.

Harkness, A. G. : The relation of accent to elision in Latin verse.

Bassett, S. E. : Notes on the bucolic diaeresis.

Watson, J. C. : Donatus's version of the Terence *didascaliae*.

Radford, R. S. : Plautine synizesis.

Kelsey, F. W. : The title of Caesar's work.

Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting, Ithaca, N. Y., 1905.

Proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1905.

1906. — Volume XXXVII.

Fay, E. W. : Latin word-studies.

Perrin, B. : The death of Alcibiades.

Kent, R. G. : The time element in the Greek drama.

Harry, J. E. : The perfect forms in later Greek.

Anderson, A. R. : *Ei*-readings in the Mss of Plautus.

Hopkins, E. W. : The Vedic dative reconsidered.

McDaniel, W. B. : Some passages concerning ball-games.

Murray, A. T.: The bucolic idylls of Theocritus.

Harkness, A. G.: Pause-elision and hiatus in Plautus and Terence.

Cary, E.: Codex Γ of Aristophanes.

Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting, Washington, D. C., 1907.

Proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Berkeley, 1906.

The Proceedings of the American Philological Association are distributed gratis upon application to the Secretary or to the Publishers until they are out of print.

Fifty separate copies of articles printed in the Transactions, ten of articles printed in the Proceedings, are given to the authors for distribution. Additional copies will be furnished at cost.

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BINDING.

Back volumes will be bound in the style of this volume for thirty-five cents each by F. J. Barnard & Co., 17 Province St., Boston, Mass., provided at least twelve volumes are sent at a time, and the cost of transportation both ways is paid by the owner. All parcels should be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender, and the binders should be notified at the time the unbound volumes are sent in order that the sender may be identified.

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It is especially appropriate that American Libraries should exert themselves to procure this series while it may be had. It is the work of American scholars, and contains many valuable articles not elsewhere accessible; and, apart from these facts, as the first collection of essays in general philology made in this country, it is sure to be permanently valuable for the history of American scholarship.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE NEW PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The undersigned, your representatives on the Joint Committee, representing the National Educational Association, the American Philological Association, and the Modern Language Association of America, on the subject of a Phonetic English Alphabet, beg leave to report in accordance with your instructions of September 19, 1904.¹

The circumstances under which the various committees concerned in this matter have worked render necessary a short review of the previous work in this Association.

The movement within the American Philological Association looking to the revision of the English alphabet and the regulation of English spelling began in 1874, when the President for that year, Professor Francis A. March, in his presidential address, stated the problem and expressed his opinion in favor of formal action. In 1875, the succeeding President, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, expressed a like opinion, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject and to report at the same session. The committee consisted of Professor Francis A. March, Professor S. S. Haldeman, and Professor Lewis R. Packard. On the third day they made a report, suggesting the adoption and publication by authority of the Association of "a considerable list of words, in which the spelling may be changed, by dropping silent letters and otherwise," and recommending "that a committee be raised, to consist of the first president of the Association (Professor W. D. Whitney) and other recognized representatives of our great universities and of linguistic science, to whom the whole subject be referred, and who may prepare and print such a list of words, if they think best, and who be requested to report at the next meeting of the Association."

A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College; J. Hammond Trumbull; Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard College; Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College; and Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania. At the annual meeting in July, 1876, the chairman, Professor Whitney, presented the following report, sometimes called the "Principles of '76":—

¹ PROCEEDINGS, vol. XXXV, p. xxvii.

“(1) The true and sole office of alphabetic writing is faithfully and intelligibly to represent spoken speech. So-called ‘historical’ orthography is only a concession to the weakness of prejudice.

“(2) The ideal of an alphabet is that every sound should have its own unvarying sign, and every sign its own unvarying sound.

“(3) An alphabet intended for use by a vast community need not attempt an exhaustive analysis of the elements of utterance and a representation of the nicest varieties of articulation; it may well leave room for the unavoidable play of individual and local pronunciation.

“(4) An ideal alphabet would seek to adopt for its characters forms which should suggest the sounds signified, and of which the resemblances should in some measure represent the similarities of the sounds. But for general practical use there is no advantage in a system which aims to depict in detail the physical processes of utterance.

“(5) No language has ever had, or is likely to have, a perfect alphabet, and in changing and amending the mode of writing of a language already long written, regard must necessarily be had to what is practically possible quite as much as to what is inherently desirable.

“(6) To prepare the way for such a change, the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of spelling almost as constituting *the* language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction.

“(7) An altered orthography will be unavoidably offensive to those who are first called upon to use it; but any sensible and consistent new system will rapidly win the hearty preference of the mass of writers.

“(8) The Roman alphabet is so widely and firmly established in use among the leading civilized nations that it cannot be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scholars should be directed toward its use with uniformity and in conformity with other nations.”

The report was accepted, and, on motion of Professor Whitney, the committee was continued another year, with Professor March as chairman. The reports of the Committee (of 1875), so far as they have been printed, appear in the PROCEEDINGS and TRANSACTIONS, and are reproduced, with accompanying historical matter referring to the

general movement for spelling reform, in a "Circular of Information" of the Bureau of Education, namely, "Circular No. 7, 1880" (published 1881), written by Professor March, which was again published, revised, and enlarged by the same author, as "Circular No. 8, 1893" (published 1893). This document has been widely circulated. A new edition, brought up to date, is much to be desired. It is necessary not only as a document of information, but as a check on the extravagant and individual schemes which get into print and mislead the public as to the aims and ideas of the serious scholars and educators who are endeavoring to solve the problem.

The Committee above mentioned, following out the principles enunciated in 1876, presented in 1877 a report in which it offered an adaptation of the English alphabet. Setting aside all the individual "schemes" based upon the alleged "English values" of the vowels, eked out by "new letters" distorted from old letters, the Committee took the original Latin alphabet, in its modern English and European form, with the original or classical Latin powers, but accepted the desirable additions and discriminations made in medieval and modern times (*i* and *j*, *u* and *v* discriminated, *w* and *y* consonant added, etc.).

It is important to quote the report of 1877 in full, in order to see what it recommended and what it purposely left for future adjustment:—

"The attempt to prepare an English alphabet according to the principles laid down in the report of last year brings out the following facts:—

"1. There are eighteen Roman letters which commonly represent in English nearly the same elementary sounds which they represented in Latin: *a* (father), *b*, *c* (*k*, *q*), *d*, *e* (met), *f*, *g* (go), *h*, *i* (pick), *l*, *m*, *n*, *o* (go), *p*, *r*, *s* (so), *t*, *u* (full).

"2. The consonant sounds represented in Latin by *i* and *u* are now represented by *y* and *w*, and the sonants corresponding to *f* and *s* are now represented by *v* and *z*.

"3. There are three short vowels unknown to the early Romans which are without proper representatives in English: those in *fat*, *not*, *but*.

"4. There are five elementary consonants represented by digraphs: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, *then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (*azure*), *ing* (*sing*): to which may be added *ch* (*church*), *g* (*j*).

"It seems best to follow the Latin and other languages written in Roman letters in the use of a single sign for a short vowel and its

long, distinguishing them, when great exactness is required, by a diacritical mark.

"The alphabet would then have thirty-two letters.

"Twenty-two of these have their common form and power, as described above in statements 1 and 2.

"The three vowels in *fat*, *not*, *but* need new letters. Without laying any stress on the exact form, it is recommended to try some modification of *a*, *o*, *u*, such as *ɑ*, *ə*, *u*.

"For the consonants now represented by digraphs new letters would be desirable, but no particular forms are now recommended. The following are mentioned : —

"ð, ð̄, ð̄̄ (then); þ, ð̄̄̄ (thin); ʃ, ʃ̄, [š] (sh); ʒ, [ž] (zh), ŋ (ng); ʧ (ch).

"The use of these letters with only these powers and the dropping of silent letters will so change the look of large numbers of words that they will not be recognized at sight. It seems necessary, therefore, that there should be a transition period, and for that the following suggestions are made : —

"(1) Transition characters may be used, resembling, if possible, two letters. [Eight such characters are given.]

"(2) The digraphs now representing single consonants may be named and otherwise treated as single letters.

"(3) New letters can be easiest introduced by using them only for the old letters which they resemble in form.

"(4) Long words bear changes best, and vowels are more easily changed than consonants, which project more above and below the line. Dropping final silent *e* is the easiest change."

This report was the first of a long series of reports made by the same Committee (of 1875), which has been continued from year to year with the same chairman, Professor March. In 1881 Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury was chosen to succeed Professor Haldeman, deceased, and Professor William F. Allen and Professor Thomas R. Price were added to the committee. With the successive annual reports the attitude of the Association and of the scholars immediately concerned was made sufficiently clear, and the vacancies caused by the death of several members (Child, Trumbull, Whitney, Price, Allen) have not been filled. The committee now consists of Professor March.

It will be noticed that this report is couched in the most judicial terms. It is rather a statement of existing facts, than a recommended scheme. But with the sanction of the Association, it became a recom-

mended scheme. As such it was adopted by the Spelling Reform Association, and by many other bodies, and has been widely known as 'the Philological Association's alphabet,' 'the Philological alphabet,' and sometimes as 'the Scientific alphabet.' The last name describes rather the spirit than the substance of the alphabet. No compromise based upon the ordinary Roman alphabet can be truly "scientific." But as a scheme that adequately meets most of the requirements of a practical alphabet, and that can be used alike by scholars and the general public for all the purposes of a practical alphabet, it is substantially "scientific," being indeed nothing else than the Roman alphabet as evolved thru the centuries, with many of its ancient faults remedied, and some of its modern faults deliberately removed, in a scientific spirit.

It will be noticed that the report does not definitely decide the question as between digraphs and single characters for the otherwise unrepresented consonant sounds. It allows the digraphs, but expresses an abstract preference for single characters. Nothing more could be done at that time. Indeed, the whole report, judicial as it seems now, was rather "advanced" and bold for that year of grace.

It will be noticed also that the report accepts, as a matter of course, the ordinary open form of 'a' as the letter for the vowel in *father*, and recommends some modification of this letter, "such as *α*," for the vowel in *fat*. In the publications of the Spelling Reform Association the two forms 'a' and 'α' are revert as to their powers, the 'a' being used for the vowel in *fat* and 'α' for the vowel in *father*. There are good reasons for either choice, but the records of the American Philological Association do not (so far as we know) show that the recommendation of the report of 1877 was ever officially changed. The matter is of some interest now in view of the fact that the Report of the Committee of the Modern Language Association, to be mentioned later, reverts in this respect to the original recommendation of the Committee of this Association.

The Committee's subsequent reports, since 1877, have been concerned chiefly with the effort to bring about an agreement between the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of London upon a list of amended spellings. This effort culminated in the publication of such a list, of about three thousand five hundred words, in the TRANSACTIONS for 1886. Subsequent reports have narrated the progress of the general movement, and have not revised or added to the recommendations relating to a phonetic alphabet contained in the report for 1877.

In the meantime some members of the Association and of the other philological societies of the United States, including some who are professionally connected with the great dictionaries, have been interested, both as students of the subject and as persons often called upon to give advice in the matter to teachers and publishers, in the endeavor to establish, alongside of the conventional alphabet and the conventional dictionary and spelling-book notations, a more or less international phonetic alphabet, constructed with a view to its use in dictionaries and spelling books as a key to pronunciation, that is, to its use in respelling the words so as to indicate their real pronunciation. An alphabet for this purpose may be made identical with a phonetic alphabet intended as a standard for amending the current spelling, but it may be necessary to include in it certain distinctions that are not necessary in a popular phonetic alphabet. The phonetic alphabet intended for the one purpose should not differ from the other in the principal symbols employed — they may be more or they may be less, and they may have extra diacritics, but they should otherwise be identical.

Much quiet agitation, in the shape of letters, papers, addresses, motions, resolutions, had been going on for years, when the matter was formally brought up in the National Educational Association.

At the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association in Cincinnati, February 25, 1903, on the motion of Mr. E. O. Vaile, it was

“*Resolved*: (1) That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to invite, in the name of this department, like committees of conference from the Modern Language Association and the American Philological Association to consider the need and possibility of a universal system of key notation for indicating pronunciation, and to recommend for the endorsement of the societies such a system, or at least a simple practical phonetic alphabet as the universal basis of such a system.

“(2) That the Board of Directors of the National Educational Association and the proper committee of the Council of Education be requested to authorize and appropriate \$100 for the use of this committee in preparing the report.”¹

The resolutions were adopted as read, and the following committee subsequently appointed by the president of the Department of Superintendence: E. O. Vaile, *chairman*; President W. R. Harper, Chicago; Superintendent Aaron Gove, Denver; Superin-

¹ Proceedings of the National Educational Association for 1903, page 140.

tendent F. Louis Soldan, St. Louis ; Superintendent T. M. Balliet, Springfield, Mass.

Acting upon the invitation of the National Educational Association, Professor Charles Forster Smith, then President of the American Philological Association, appointed in May, 1903, the following members¹ to represent the Association at the Joint Conference called to meet at Boston : Professor Francis A. March, *chairman*, Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, Professor George Hempl, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and Professor Frank G. Hubbard. It so happened that several of these members were not at the Conference.

The Joint Conference took place in Boston, July 9, 1903. Professor Calvin Thomas was made chairman and was instructed to appoint a Joint Committee, of which he should be chairman, to prepare a report to be submitted at a subsequent meeting of the Joint Conference. The other members of the Joint Committee were Professor O. F. Emerson of the Western Reserve University, Professor George Hempl of the University of Michigan, Dr. Charles P. G. Scott of the Century Dictionary, and Mr. E. O. Vaile, then editor of *Intelligence*. This committee made a tentative report in the summer of 1904 and published it in the form of a pamphlet.² In order to facilitate progress, this report, at the request of the representative of the National Educational Association, was presented by the representatives of the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association directly to these associations at their next meetings, a printed copy having previously been mailed to every member of each association.

At the meeting of the American Philological Association (St. Louis, September, 1904), the report was presented by Professor George Hempl, then President of the Association, and it was "*Voted*, That the Association accepts the preliminary report of the Committee,

¹ The Secretary's minutes (PROCEEDINGS, July, 1903, p. iii) state that these members were appointed "to present a report to the National Educational Association on the subject of a reform of English Spelling." This statement is incorrect, inasmuch as the representatives of the Association were not invited to present a report to the National Educational Association, but to confer with representatives of the National Educational Association and the Modern Language Association, and in that the matter in hand was not spelling reform but the establishment of a phonetic alphabet for use in indicating pronunciation in dictionaries, spelling books, and philological books generally.

² "Report of a Joint Committee . . . on the Subject of a Phonetic English Alphabet," to be had of Professor Calvin Thomas, Columbia University, New York City.

and has a serious interest in the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee ; that it requests the members of the Joint Committee that now represent the Association to continue in their present capacity, and to submit their final report, when this shall be ready ; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to expend one hundred dollars, or thereabouts, towards the expenses of the Joint Committee.”¹

At the last meeting of the Modern Language Association (Providence, December, 1904), the report was presented by Professor Calvin Thomas, on whose motion it was resolved that the President of the Association appoint a committee of five to examine the report and suggest what, if any, amendments are desirable before the alphabet proposed by the Joint Committee be submitted to the Association for final action.²

This Revising Committee of the Modern Language Association consisted of Professor Edward S. Sheldon of Harvard, *chairman*, Professor James W. Bright of the Johns Hopkins University, Professor Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard, Professor George Hempl of the University of Michigan, and Professor Raymond Weeks of the University of Missouri.

This Revising Committee held two meetings at which the various alterations proposed for the alphabet were discust. The committee also examined “a considerable body of written criticism of the report of the former committee.” The result was a unanimous report to the Modern Language Association at its meeting at Haverford (December, 1905). This report was then unanimously adopted by the Modern Language Association.

Thereupon your representatives on the Joint Committee reconsidered the arguments for and against the proposed amendments, and, with the approval of Professor Emerson and Mr. Vaile, the two other members of the Joint Committee then in this country (Professor Thomas being abroad), decided to concur in the recommendations of the Revising Committee of the Modern Language Association and to present to you the following report, which retains for the most part the wording of the report of the latter committee.

Only that part of the Joint Committee's Report which is concerned with the alphabet of medium precision, such as is needed for the

¹ PROCEEDINGS for September, 1904, p. xxvii.

² *Proceedings of the Modern Language Association* for 1904, p. xii.

great pronouncing dictionaries, is here treated, that is, Part III (pp. 17-37). Part V, the proposal for a shorter alphabet (for ordinary phonetic writing and practical spelling reform), offers no difficult problems, but it can hardly claim consideration before the adoption of an alphabet of medium precision. Part VI, the suggestion of a differentiated alphabet (for purposes requiring very great precision), presents a very difficult problem, and its discussion now would be premature. Moreover, the need of such an alphabet is in some measure supplied by the signs recommended in 10, below, and by the letters referred to in 12, below.

In what follows, the letters of the phonetic alphabet and any words in which that alphabet is employed are in Roman type. Italics designate letters of the ordinary alphabet, as now used, and words cited in the ordinary spelling. Thus, the sign *u* means the one vowel sound (heard in *bull*) which that letter is to have in the phonetic alphabet, while *u* is the letter of the ordinary alphabet, which may have any one of several values, as in *bull*, *cup*, *cure*, *rule*, *turn*, etc.

The Revising Committee and your representatives on the Joint Committee recommend the approval of the alphabet of medium precision proposed by the Joint Committee, with the following amendments:—

1. Omit *â* as the sign for the “intermediate vowel” in *ask*, *glass*, *aunt*, etc., and substitute *â* for it. This latter sign is used in the Oxford English Dictionary as an “avowedly ambiguous” sign, meaning either *a* as in *art* or *a* as in *man*. The Joint Committee used it for the first vowel in *art*, *artistic*, etc. The Committee of 1875 suggested it for the *a* in *man*.

2. Use *a*, *â*, instead of *a*, *â*, for the first vowel in *artistic*, *art*, etc. The Joint Committee accepted *a* for the “short *a*” in *hat*, *fat*, etc., and *â* for the corresponding long sound, as in *stare*.

3. Add the ligature *æ*, to be substituted for the *a* of the Joint Committee’s alphabet, as the sign for the “short *a*” in *hat*, *fat*, etc. Use the mark for length over this when needed, as in *stare*. This character should be called by the sound it indicates, not “*a*—e.”

4. Add *ı* (i.e. *ı* with the mark of short quantity lowered so as to touch the letter) as a sign for the obscure vowel heard in the unstressed syllables of words like *added*, *honest*, *carriage*, *village*, *goodness*, *happily* (second and third syllables), *palace*, *surface*, etc.

5. For syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, use *’l*, *’m*, *’n*, *’r* (i.e. an apostrophe preceding the letter), as in *able*, *èb’l*.

6. Use the modern Latin and European *j* (Latin *i*), not the English *y* (Anglo-Saxon *ȝ* or *g*), for the consonant in *ye*, *year*, *young*.

7. Instead of *iû*, *iu*, write *jû*, *ju*, treating the first element as a consonant. (But *iû*, *iu*, are to be admitted when needed to express a variant pronunciation.) This applies not only to initial sounds, as *union*, *use*, *you*, *ewe*, etc., but also to the medial or final sounds, as in *tube*, *new*, *few*, *feud*, *Tuesday*, *mule*, *pure*, *Puritan*, *puristic*, *mulatto*, etc.

8. Omit *ċ* (barred *c*, for *tch*, *ch*, *t*, in *catch*, *chip*, *nature*) and *j* (for *dg*, *g*, *j*, *d* in *edge*, *gem*, *join*, *educate*). These were alternative signs proposed by the Joint Committee, to be used as well as the preferable *tʃ* and *dʒ*.

9. Use the Anglo-Saxon letter *ð* with a slanting stem instead of *đ* with an upright stem. This can hardly be called an alteration of the sign intended in the former report. Any variety of the form may be used.

10. The Committee does not undertake in general to indicate the closeness or the openness of vowels, but leaves it to the dictionary maker to employ, if he chooses, the conventional dot under the letter as a sign of closeness, and the conventional hook under the letter as a sign of openness. Thus, *poor* would ordinarily be printed *pûr* or *pûə*, and *react* would be printed *riækt'*. But when it is desirable to indicate that the vowel in *poor* is open, and that in *react* close, they may be more exactly printed *pûr* or *pûə* and *riækt'*. Similarly, words like *me* *mî*, *who* *hû*, *met* *met*, *full* *ful*, may, if there is occasion for it, be more exactly printed *mî*, *hû*, *mêt*, *fûl*, etc. The use of these conventional signs gives the phonetist the power to express exactly and consistently a large number of distinctions without increasing the number of letters.¹

11. Use *ê* for "long *a*" (as in *fate*) and *ô* for "long *o*" (as in *note*), as recommended by the Joint Committee. The diphthongal pronunciation, which is the usual one (tho the diphthong is for neither sound always the same) can be more precisely indicated, if any one

¹ The qualitative difference between *û* in *bur* and *u* in *but* is not one of closeness and openness, the tongue being farther forward in the former than in the latter. If the dictionary maker wishes to indicate this, he can use for the former an *û* with one upright notcht like the back of an *κ*. Some such form is needed when it is desirable to distinguish the very general American pronunciation of words like *hurry*, with the vowel of *fur*, but short, from the older pronunciation with *u*, still used in England and eastern New England. — G. H.

wishes to do so, by writing ei, ou, or eë, qq, according to the facts. See 10, above.

12. For the foreign sounds which will occasionally need representation the Committee suggests the symbols used in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association.¹ This applies, for instance, to the French nasal vowels, to French *u*, or German *ü*, and to German *ö*.

The alphabet as thus arranged contains forty-one letters in all; or, if long and short vowels are not separately counted, the number is thirty-three, for eleven vowels and twenty-two consonants. Of these thirty-three letters, ten (five vowels and five consonants) do not belong to the ordinary English printed alphabet, tho several of them are perfectly familiar as script or capital forms. The ligature *æ* is here not treated as new; tho not counted in the ordinary alphabet, it is not a new sign, being found in all printing-offices and included in all the old spelling books. The new signs mentioned in 10 and 12, above, are also not counted here, for they are not essential parts of the alphabet of medium precision. Of the letters of the ordinary alphabet *c*, *g*, *x*, and *y* are not included in the phonetic alphabet here set forth, though some of them would find occasional use on the basis of 12, above.² One letter, namely *j*, is used with a value uncommon in ordinary English spelling, tho familiar to all educated readers (see the table below). The alphabet of the Joint Committee had forty-two letters, or thirty-four if long and short vowels are not separately counted.

The whole alphabet, arranged in a rough physiological scale, is as follows (see also 5, above): —

Vowels: *û u ô o ô o, û u ă a â â, æ æ e ê ɪ i t.*

Consonants: *h k g ŋ, j, ʃ ʒ t d l r n s z ʔ ʔ, p b m w f v.*

Diphthongs: *ai au ei* (for *iû*, *iu*, see 7, above).

¹ Consult "Aim and Principles of the International Phonetic Association," to be had of Professor Paul Passy, Bourg-la-Reine, Seine, France.

² Thus *c*, *g*, and *x* may be used for certain foreign consonants conventionally clast in the *k* group, and *y*, in either the triangular or the square form (*Y* or *y*), may be used for the French *u*, German *ü*. But in the opinion of many scholars *c* should be retained as an equivalent of *k*, the regular English and Romance and Latin sign for that sound. The substitution of *k* for the usual *c* aggravates the phonetic disguise more than any other change: *konkockt*, *kondukt*, *konflikt*, *konviktt*, *kontrakt* — one must be *konvinst* of the *general* gain before he can *konkur* in this *partikular* *konklusion*. But the principle is the thing. Any change may become pleasing when it becomes familiar. — C. P. G. S.

The following table, in which the letters are arranged as nearly as possible in the familiar order, with key-words, is taken, with some changes, from the report of the Joint Committee : —

| LETTER. | KEY-WORD. | LETTER. | KEY-WORD. |
|---------|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| â | <i>art</i> | ŋ | <i>sing</i> |
| a | <i>artistic</i> | ô | <i>note</i> |
| ð | <i>about</i> | o | <i>poetic</i> |
| û | <i>ask</i> | ə | <i>Au'gust</i> |
| æ | <i>air</i> | ə | <i>angust'</i> |
| æ | <i>hat</i> | p | <i>pit</i> |
| b | <i>bit</i> | r | <i>rat</i> |
| d | <i>do</i> | s | <i>seal</i> |
| ê | <i>mate</i> | ʃ | <i>ship</i> |
| e | <i>met</i> | t | <i>to</i> |
| f | <i>fat</i> | þ | <i>thin</i> |
| g | <i>go</i> | ð | <i>that</i> |
| h | <i>he</i> | û | <i>mood</i> |
| î | <i>marine</i> | u | <i>push</i> |
| i | <i>tin</i> | û | <i>urge</i> |
| ÿ | <i>added</i> | u | <i>hut</i> |
| j | <i>hallelujah</i> | v | <i>vat</i> |
| k | <i>kin</i> | w | <i>win</i> |
| l | <i>let</i> | z | <i>zeal</i> |
| m | <i>met</i> | 3 as in | <i>azure</i> |
| n | <i>net</i> | | |

For *tch*, *ch*, *t*, in *catch*, *chin*, *nature*, etc., tʃ will be written ; for *ag*, *g*, *j*, *d*, in *edge*, *gem*, *join*, *educate*, etc., dʒ will be written (see 8, above).

For *wh* in *what*, etc., hw will be written. (If the dictionary maker or the phonetist wishes to distinguish specifically the voiceless w that often takes the place of hw, he may avail himself of the ligature **hw**, which has long been in good use for this purpose in philological books.)

It will now be well to explain and justify the changes made, in so far as this has not been done already.

The first five vowel signs may be conveniently taken together (â, a, û, æ, as compared with the corresponding signs in the former version, ô, a, û, â, a). The general practise outside of English, that is the general international usage, agreeing with the original value of the first letter of the alphabet, requires that that letter should represent the vowel heard in *art*, *artistic*, and should not be used for

the peculiarly English sound commonly called "short *a*" (as in *fat*, *hat*). Moreover, the script form, as we call it (*ɑ*), which is unfamiliar in ordinary print (tho common enough in ornamental and advertising print), is better used for a less important sound, one not in universal use among educated and careful speakers either in America or England, namely, the "intermediate sound" sometimes heard in *ask*, *glass*, *path*, etc. For the "short *a*" in *fat*, *hat*, the ligature *æ* is substituted, as having both an historical and a practical justification. It was the letter used for this sound in medieval Latin and in Old English (Anglo-Saxon), and other Germanic languages, and it is now very generally employed in the same way by philologists and lexicographers, notably in the works of Henry Sweet, in the Oxford English Dictionary, and the English Dialect Dictionary, and in the alphabets of the International Phonetic Association and the American Dialect Society. By these changes the signs *a*, *ɑ*, *æ*, are brought into accord with the notation of the Oxford Dictionary, while the most doubtful of the new vowel letters proposed by the Joint Committee (namely, *â*, a notcht *û*) is dispensed with altogether.

The changed values of *a* and *â* involve, of course, the writing *ai*, *au* for the diphthongs in *time*, *house*, instead of *qi* and *qu*. (Tho, to be sure, *qi* and *qu*, as well as *æi*, *æu*, *æo*, etc., may be employed to represent varieties of these diphthongs.)

For the obscure vowel generally heard in the second syllable of *added*, *honest*, *carriage*, etc., and often heard in an unaccepted pronunciation of the first syllable of *except*, *escape*, etc., a special sign seemed desirable to the Revising Committee, as it did to the Joint Committee, tho no recommendation was made by the latter (see its report, pp. 26, 45). The sound is neither *i* nor *e*, but is, in natural utterance, rather nearer the former. It is in fact often written *i* by unconventional spellers, and in dialect notation. The sign proposed above (see 4) seemed a good one for this sound, being simply a unification of the sign (*î*) used in the Oxford English Dictionary and in the works of Henry Sweet.

The need of symbols for the syllabic pronunciation of *l*, *r*, *m*, *n* (compare the *l* of *battle* with the *l* of *battling*, the *n* of *button*, *fasten* with the *n* of *fastness*) is met by using these letters with a prefixed apostrophe. *Battle* would be written *bæt'l*, *battling* is *bætlin*, while *button* would be written with *t'n*, *fasten* with *s'n*, but *fastness* with *tn*. This use of the apostrophe is already common in English dictionaries.

The sound of the consonant initial in *you*, *yoke*, *year*, had to be considered along with the notation for "long *u*" as in *union*, *mule*,

fuse, puma, and that for the sound after *t, d, n*, in such words as *tube, due, new*, etc. The Joint Committee retained the usual English *y* for the consonant in *you, yoke*, etc., and for the "long *u*" it recommended *yû* (*yu* when shortened), but allowed also the not identical *iû* (*iu*). Moreover, the question of *j* and *ç* (barred *c*) for the sounds of *j* in *join* and *ch* in *chin* respectively was also involved. This last question the Revising Committee decided first. The Joint Committee had allowed these two signs only as alternates, regarding *tʃ* and *dʒ* as the preferable notations. Without considering at length the objections to *ç* and to *j* in this use, it is perhaps enough to say here that, especially for the purposes of an alphabet of medium precision, there seems to be in neither of these cases sufficient reason for alternative symbols meaning the same thing.

The Revising Committee after considerable discussion finally agreed unanimously on the recommendations above (Nos. 6, 7, 8), tho one or two members voted for No. 6 with some misgivings.

The Anglo-Saxon letter *ð* with its bent stem seemed more distinctive and more easily recognizable than the upright barred *d*. Any neat form will do.

Nos. 10 and 12 make provision for supplementary signs which may be thought necessary or advisable in some dictionaries, tho they are not to be considered as necessarily forming a part of the alphabet of medium precision. In connection with No. 10 the following words from the report of the Joint Committee (p. 18) may be quoted here: "The circumflex over a vowel-sign denotes primarily length, but in some cases also a concomitant closeness or roundness. This point is of importance for the proper understanding of the notation. Between *e* and *ê*, *i* and *î*, *o* and *ô*, *u* and *û*, there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity. Were we proposing a notation of maximum precision, it would be important to use a quantity-mark which should be nothing else. . . . But, as has been seen, the alphabet here described does not aim at maximum precision; and in a notation where simplicity, economy, and readableness are very urgent considerations, the open long *i*, heard in *serious*, as pronounced by many with an approximation to *Sirius*, may very well be merged with the close long *î* heard in *seen*; while the close short in *react* may be merged with the open short in *pit*. In this way we reduce the four *i*-sounds to two, and are enabled to denote the two by means of familiar and instantly recognizable signs." To this may be added that to many of us the *î* and the *û* are often really diphthongs, the end of each sound being somewhat closer than the beginning. But

the difference between beginning and end is in neither case noticeable enough to deserve marking. With those of us who have the diphthong it is most easily perceptible when final and strest before a pause, but it is obviously only an alphabet of great precision that can undertake to mark such occasional deviations from what is commonly felt as the normal sound. With these considerations in view the action taken by the Revising Committee in the matter of ê and ô (see 11, above) will be also better understood. Here, too, it did not seem important to mark the diphthongal pronunciation, tho its existence is beyond doubt, and it is more commonly recognized than in the case of î or û.

A few cases where no addition to the alphabet of the Joint Committee has been recommended may here be mentioned. The first concerns the peculiar vowel spoken of in the former report (p. 29) as occurring in the pronunciation of many Americans in certain words where *u* is written in the common orthography (*rule, music, etc.*). More information is needed as to the words containing the sound in question (which are not the same for all those who have the sound), and also as to the extent of this pronunciation.

A second case is that of the sign for *wh* in *when*. The Joint Committee used *hw*. There is no need to change. The notation *hw* indicates the historical pronunciation, which is still more or less common.

As intimated, the new types used in printing the report of the Joint Committee are open to improvement. The new letters with the circumflex (â ê û) would be improved if the accent were raised a little higher, as it is for the old letters, so that the top of the letter proper should be more distinctly visible. The sign ø would be improved if a slightly wider open space were left between the top of the letter and the circular part below. The latter part should be a little smaller. But it has not seemed necessary to have new types for these letters cut for the present report. Typefounders and designers will, of course, exercise their skill in variations of form and font.

In cases of varying usage in pronunciation, the committees wish not to be understood as favoring one practise rather than any other. They are concerned only with the notation of pronunciation.

GEORGE HEMPL,
CHARLES P. G. SCOTT.